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A DOLEFUL EXCHANGE IN SARAJEVO — A Muslim resident of Sarajevo weeping Thursday after she identified the body of a relative, one of 55 war victims whose remains were exchanged between Serbs and Muslims. In Belgrade, international mediators sought to involve the Serbian president in the peace talks on Bosnia. Page 2.

## Iraq Moves Missiles, But to Destinations Unclear to Pentagon

### Action Comes Hours After Baghdad Reacts Defiantly to Allied Ultimatum

WASHINGTON — Iraq has started moving anti-aircraft missiles in the southern no-flight zone, only hours after seeming to reject an ultimatum from the United States and its allies, Pentagon officials said Thursday.

"There's been movement," a Pentagon official said, speaking on condition of anonymity. "But we're not sure what that means yet."

"To describe it as positive would be premature," he added. "Let's hope it's for the right reasons."

The official said it was not immediately clear whether Iraq had moved the missiles back to their previous positions, which had been demanded by Washington and its allies. If the missiles had been returned, it would be in line with Mr. Saddam's previous "cheat and retreat" pattern of dealing with postwar demands of the United Nations, he said.



In New York, Iraq's UN envoy said on Thursday that Baghdad reserved the right to act as it saw fit anywhere in its territory but did not flatly reject an ultimatum demanding removal of anti-aircraft missiles from the no-flight zone.

Ambassador Nizar Hamdoun was speaking to reporters after handing a four-page reply to the UN representatives of the United States, Britain, France and Russia who had given him the 48-hour ultimatum almost exactly 24 hours earlier.

"The Iraqi response was focused on the Iraqi right of sovereignty in moving its civilian and military material within the space and within the territory of the country," he said. "Iraq has decided not to give up that right," he added.

But repeatedly pressed on whether it would remove the missiles, he said: "I have not addressed the question of the missiles per se."

In Baghdad, President Saddam Hussein chaired a meeting of his country's leadership. The Iraqi press agency said Mr. Saddam saw members of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council and the leadership of the Ba'ath party, but gave no details on the meeting.

Earlier Thursday, Iraq's deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, appeared to reject the allied ultimatum.

He said that "it is the right of Iraq to deploy air defenses throughout the country," according to the official press agency, DPA. The agency said Mr. Aziz contended that any aggressive action against Iraq would be a violation of international law.

He also asserted that "Iraqi pilots are not prohibited from flying in the skies of their country for training and patrol purposes," the agency said. But Mr. Aziz did not specifically say the Iraqis would or would not defy the ultimatum.

At the Pentagon, a spokesman, Boh Hall, declined to say whether Iraq had moved the missiles away from the no-flight zone.

"We hope that the Iraqis will respond to the demarche that was given to them at the UN last night," Mr. Hall said at a news briefing.

## With Europe Watching, Bundesbank Eases a Bit

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank left its main interest rates unchanged on Thursday but trimmed an influential money market rate in a move that many observers interpreted as a token of goodwill toward Europe's weak economies and currencies.

The Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and Austria, which together with Germany make up Europe's stable currency core, cut rates in step with the Bundesbank, sending the dollar and many weak European currencies higher and the Deutsche mark lower in active trading.

Observers said the Bundesbank's move was a sign markets could expect overall German interest rates to come down sooner rather than later, but some skeptics suggested the pace of the decline might be too slow to breathe much life into Europe's sluggish economy or keep speculative pressure off the French franc and other currencies.

"It's clear that German interest rates are coming down, but they are coming down slowly," said David Thwaites, senior economist at Crédit Lyonnais Securities in London. "The Bundesbank is clearly more worried about domestic inflation than about problems with European currencies."

In Thursday's move, the German central bank, which effectively dictates monetary policy across Europe, left its key rates unchanged. The discount rate, which is charged on a limited amount of collateralized loans to banks and is the effective floor rate in the money markets, was left at 8.25 percent. The ceiling rate for the markets, the Lombard rate, was maintained at 9.50 percent; it is charged on secured loans that provide urgently needed funding for banks.

The Bundesbank, however, trimmed the rate on securities repurchase agreements, another form of collateralized loan and the central bank's main tool for influencing money-market rates, to 8.60 percent from 8.75 percent.

The Bundesbank refused to comment on its action other than to take issue with suggestions that its rate cut was mainly cosmetic. "The Bundesbank doesn't pursue a policy of small gestures," a spokesman said.

The central bank of the Netherlands, which cut rates on several key money market instruments by a quarter of a point, said bluntly it had acted in an attempt to reduce tensions in the European exchange-rate mechanism.

The guilders poked through its allowable ceiling.

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## Marines Launch Firestorm at Somali Warlord Arsenal

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia — American attack helicopters, tanks and armored vehicles staged a dramatic dawn raid on the encamped weapons arsenal of one of Somalia's most powerful warlords, as the commander of the U.S. forces here confirmed the opening of a new phase of the operation that now focuses on "going after the technicals and the bandits."

General Robert Johnston, commander of the U.S. intervention forces here, told U.S. television interviewers that 30 days into the operation, U.S. troops had succeeded in opening supply routes from Mogadishu's port and establishing humanitarian relief sites in Somalia's famine-stricken interior.

"Now we're in Phase 3. Now we are systematically going after the technicals and the bandits," he said, adding "Now the focus is on eliminating the technicals."

A "technical" is the name Somalis have given to crudely converted pick-up trucks and Land Cruisers mounted with machine guns, recoilless rifles and anti-aircraft guns.

[Somalia's major warlords reached a tentative agreement on Thursday to hold a peace conference in April, Reuters reported from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

[Diplomats close to the exploratory talks in the Ethiopian capital said the warlords and political leaders were expected to sign a commitment on Friday to hold a national reconciliation conference in Addis Ababa in April.

"They have agreed," one diplomat said.]

A shift in tactics for U.S. troops had been apparent over the last several days, with U.S. military officials reporting an increasing number of engagements between Marine units patrolling the city and the young Somali hoodlums and militiamen. But until General Johnston's comments on Thursday, U.S. officials had insisted that nothing in their mission had

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## Israel, in Shift, To Let Red Cross Visit Deportees

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Under growing international pressure, Israel announced Thursday that it would permit a two-person team from the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit the camp in southern Lebanon of 415 suspected Islamic activists deported last month.

The decision was a turnaround for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who two weeks ago led his cabinet in voting to bar any use of Israeli-controlled territory for the Red Cross to gain access to the deportees.

Mr. Rabin had insisted that Lebanon, too, help the exiles and that Israel was no longer responsible for them. Lebanon, saying the deportees must be returned to Israel, has refused to allow humanitarian relief to reach them.

Mr. Rabin's reversal came on the eve of the second visit in recent weeks of a United Nations envoy and after a warning by the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, that the Security Council would apply stiffer measures against Israel if the issue was not resolved.

Although Mr. Rabin had firmly declared that there would be "no sanctions" against Israel, others in his government expressed growing concern in recent days that Israel could be faced with a new round of punitive measures, and that it was only aggravating the damage it had already suffered in international standing.

Israeli officials also said they had calculated that President George Bush would not try to block a Security Council resolution if it came up in the waning days of his presidency.

"We are treating the Security Council and the Red Cross in a serious manner and I hope arrangements will be found which will lower this issue from the agenda," said Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who has advocated allowing humanitarian aid to the deportees.

The Defense Ministry issued a statement stipulating that two Red Cross representatives would be permitted to fly on a one-time only basis, the Defense Ministry said. It said that the Red Cross had information that the deportees "do not require emergency assistance."

They will "review the situation in the camp" and return the same day, it said. Israel is granting permission for the visit on a one-time only basis, the Defense Ministry said. It said that the Red Cross had information that the deportees "do not require emergency assistance."

Red Cross officials said one of the two officials would be a doctor. The other official is to interview deportees and look into the cases of 10 who were apparently deported by mistake.

## Kiosk Premature Blast Kills Bern Activist

BERN (AP) — A bomb blast blew apart a kiosk Thursday in central Bern, killing the man inside, in an incident linked to separatism in Switzerland's most rebellious canton.

Investigators identified the man as Christophe Bader, 21, who was involved with separatists seeking to reunite areas of the mainly German-speaking canton of Bern with the French-speaking canton of Jura into what they see as the historic Jura region.

The authorities said the bomb probably went off prematurely. Store windows were shattered in the blast but no victims other than the driver were reported.

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Will the Daily News's new ownership unleash daily wars? Page 5.  
Tokyo's Asian neighbors prepare their questions for Kichii Miyazawa. Page 2.

Business/Finance  
British builders are in the spotlight following Lilley's failure. Page 13.

Crossword Weather Page 18.



A SPREADING DISASTER — A volunteer carrying a sheep killed by an oil spill in the Shetland Islands. By Thursday afternoon, 235 dead birds had been found. Oil was spreading on shore as bad weather blocked efforts to salvage a wrecked tanker. Page 2.

## Glum Budget Forecast Won't Sway Clinton on Deficit, Aide Says

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — A spokesman for President-elect Bill Clinton said Thursday that there would be "some sort of adjustments" in projections but that Mr. Clinton was "not backing away from any pledges" to reduce the federal budget deficit.

The spokesman, George Stephanopoulos, was asked about the effect of Bush administration budget forecasts Wednesday that the deficit would be tens of billions of dollars higher than projected.

"There's no question that when you learn that the deficit is several tens of billions of dollars higher than you knew at the time, that there are going to have to be some sorts of adjustments, at the minimum in the projections," he said.

Pressed on whether Mr. Clinton was backing away from his deficit-reduction pledge, Mr. Stephanopoulos said: "We are not backing away from any pledges. All I'm pointing out is that the deficit is much larger than anybody thought 48 hours ago."

Mr. Stephanopoulos's comments came as Mr. Clinton met in the Arkansas capital with members of his economic team to discuss strategies for revitalizing the economy in the face of the increasingly troublesome deficit figures.

The president-elect rejected the assertions of the White House budget director, Richard G. Darman, that the numbers in the new administration's economic plan did not add up, saying, "I think Mr. Darman is an expert on math not

See DEFICIT, Page 3

## Year Was 1908. Blast Was Nuclear-Like. Here's Why

By William J. Broad  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A scientific team said it has solved the mystery of what exploded 84 years ago over Siberia with a force of 1,000 Hiroshima-sized nuclear weapons, flattening hundreds of square kilometers of forest. It was a stony asteroid 30 meters or so in diameter.

For decades experts have debated the cause of the explosion over Tunguska on June 30, 1908. Evidence has always been sparse.

The object exploded about 8 kilometers in the air, and no part of it has been found. The shock wave and intense burst of radiant energy flattened trees over an area more than half the size of New York City and set fires for kilometers around, and the pressure wave was recorded around the globe.

Candidates for the explosion have included an alien space ship and a tiny black hole, a hypothetical star so dense that light cannot escape its gravitational grip.

The cause most often proposed has been a comet plunging into the atmosphere at supersonic speeds. The icy core of a comet was considered so fragile that it would explode high in the atmosphere, leaving no fragments solid enough to dig a crater.

In 1978 L. Kresak, a Czechoslovak comet specialist, also noted that the Tunguska explosion coincided with the annual meteor shower that occurs as the Earth passes through the debris left by the Comet Encke.

The denser celestial objects known as asteroids were also proposed but often dismissed, because one big enough to produce the blast was envisioned as partly surviving and hitting the ground.

Now scientists from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the University of Wisconsin, writing in Thursday's issue of the journal Nature, have given the asteroid thesis new weight and rigor.

In a mathematical simulation of the Tunguska explosion, the researchers show that cometary nuclei and carbonaceous asteroids explode far too high to account for the blast, and that iron-rich asteroids tend to explode low and leave craters. The only logical source, they say, is a stony asteroid, the most common type.

"This event represents a typical fate for stony asteroids," wrote Christopher F. Chyba of the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, Paul J. Thomas of the University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire and Kevin J. Zahnle of Ames Research Center in California.

In the analysis, the team calculated the effects of aerodynamics on the mass that exploded, showing that these forces could easily smash it into fragments that experienced a sharp rise in atmospheric drag and heating.

Thus, the scientists concluded, a 30-meter stony asteroid must have exploded at a height of about eight kilometers in a "catastrophic fragmentation."

A smaller stony asteroid would have exploded much higher, the team said, and a larger one would have hit the Earth.

## U.S. Retaliation Would Probably Be Devastating

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Even as there were reports that Iraqi anti-aircraft missiles were moving and perhaps retreating, experts said Thursday that Saddam Hussein must realize that he would suffer another devastating blow if he blundered into a shoot-out with the U.S. Air Force.

A shared assessment among specialists in the West and the Middle East was that the Iraqi leader was blustering and would back down, as he has done in other episodes of muscle-flexing with Washington since the Gulf War.

In military terms, Iraqi surface-to-air missiles in the air-exclusion zone pose only a minimal threat to U.S. airplanes, which are equipped to operate with impunity even if attacked by the best surface-to-air missiles in Iraq's arsenal.

Beyond that, U.S. reactions to an attack could be expected to be devastating, with retaliation targeting not Iraqi missile launchers and air-defense systems but also air bases and other military installations.

Iraqi defiance of the no-flight limitations, the specialists said, might be seized by the West as an occasion to deal a blow to the Iraqi military, as if to punish the armed forces for their continued support of Mr. Saddam.

A U.S. official, who declined to be identified, told reporters that "the pattern this administration has followed is to take out what he holds dear," apparently meaning that the remains of the Iraqi Air Force could be at risk if Mr. Saddam miscalculated in the cat-and-mouse game he has been playing at edge of the no-flight zone.

In Washington, experts said that President George Bush was eager for a last crack at Mr. Saddam and that — contrary to any hopes in Baghdad that a Democratic administration would be less hawkish — President-elect Bill Clinton was eager to demonstrate his hostility to the Iraqi regime.

While waiting for Mr. Saddam to blink, U.S. officials conspicuously left open the option of escalating reprisals to the point of knocking out sensitive targets anywhere in Iraq. This could be done without risk by using the Tomahawk cruise missiles carried by warships in the flotilla accompanying the U.S. aircraft carrier now in the Gulf.

In an air war more closely restricted to the edge of the no-flight zone, U.S. forces would enjoy overwhelming superiority against Iraq's remaining planes and pilots as well as its surviving air defenses.

Out of Iraq's pre-Gulf War air force of nearly 700 planes, probably fewer than 300 — perhaps

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# Listing Its Concerns, Southeast Asia Girds For Miyazawa Visit

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

KUALA LUMPUR — Southeast Asian nations, preparing for a visit next week from Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan, are worried that Tokyo is seeking to raise its military profile in Asia while failing to meet the economic expectations of regional countries.

Asian officials and analysts warn that the combination of a stronger Japanese security role and a less beneficial economic policy toward Southeast Asia will inject new tension into relations between Japan and its neighbors. This would complicate efforts to shape a cooperative regional order to replace the Cold War divisions.

Asian concerns about Tokyo's strategic intentions are being lashed by several factors.

A slowdown in Japan's economy is curbing imports from Asia as the appetite of Japanese companies and consumers for foreign goods diminishes.

There are signs that the administration of Bill Clinton, who takes office later this month, will hasten withdrawal of U.S. forces from Asia to reduce a ballooning budget deficit and help meet domestic spending commitments.

Such a move would most likely encourage regional powers, such as Japan and China, to become more assertive.

And ahead of Mr. Miyazawa's eight-day tour of Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Brunei, which begins Monday, his foreign minister, Michio Watanabe, has called for amendment of the Japanese constitution to allow the armed forces to be converted into international peacekeepers ready to help patrol trouble spots in Asia and elsewhere.

The constitution, imposed by the United States after World War II, bans use of force to settle international disputes.

"From now on, the role of the Self Defense Force should be to maintain global peace and order under the leadership of the United Nations," Mr. Watanabe said at a news conference in Tokyo on Tuesday.

He also said that Japan needed more long-range transport aircraft and ships to extend its ability to move equipment and personnel overseas.

Japanese officials said Mr. Watanabe was stating his personal opinion, which was not based on government policy.

Lee Poo Ping, a political scientist at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, said that if the Japanese government acted on Mr. Watanabe's proposal, other Asian nations would be "very uneasy."

Mr. Lee said that if Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, which prevents use of military force abroad, was amended, Japan could "unilaterally send its armed forces overseas without either being in-

involved with the United Nations or in partnership with the United States and other countries."

In June, after 20 months of heated debate, Japan's parliament passed a peacekeeping operation law allowing overseas deployment of Japanese soldiers on the strict conditions that they not take part in combat and that they serve under UN command.

Japanese troops made their debut as peacekeepers in Cambodia in September when Tokyo contributed 600 army engineers to the UN force in the country.

Under a cost-cutting program started by President George Bush, America's 135,000 troops in Asia — most of them in Japan and South Korea — are to be gradually reduced by 25,000 over the next few years. Asian officials are concerned that the Clinton administration may sharply accelerate this withdrawal.

On a visit to Tokyo last month, Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister, cautioned that such a move would be profoundly destabilizing and would undermine the rapid economic growth that has made the region a major trading partner of the United States.

He said Washington should recall its troops from the region as gradually as possible, to allow a new power balance to emerge and prevent "unstable forces" from filling any vacuum.

Mr. Lee added that Asia "becomes unstable because of a precipitate withdrawal, growth rates will be affected, America's exports will be affected and America's recovery will be slow."

While Japan has become the dominant player in East Asia largely through its exports of goods, capital and aid, the United States has remained the largest market for most countries in the region.

As industrialization has spread throughout East Asia, spurred by extensive Japanese investment in manufacturing plants, regional nations have looked increasingly to Japan as a market but have found entry blocked by protectionist restrictions.

Malaysia, for example, imports nearly twice as much from Japan as it exports.

"The question arises as to how beneficial our trade relations with Japan are," said Ramon Navarato, chief executive of Bank Burih (Malaysia). "It has very serious implications for overall relations."

Economic ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations, at a meeting in Manila in October with Kozo Watanabe, the Japanese minister for international trade and industry, urged Tokyo to open its market more widely to ASEAN exports, especially processed and manufactured goods.

In addition to the four countries that Mr. Miyazawa will visit, the members of ASEAN are Singapore and the Philippines.



Members of the rightist Christian National Union voting on the anti-abortion bill in Warsaw.

# Legislators Act to Curb Abortions In Poland

*The Associated Press*

WARSAW — Parliament's lower house approved legislation on Thursday to restrict abortions, but it watered down a bill backed by the Roman Catholic Church that would have outlawed all abortions.

Deputies voted, 213-to-171, with 29 abstentions for a bill to replace the liberal Communist-era abortion rules. Conservative lawmakers had wanted to make Poland's rules the most restrictive in Europe.

Before the final vote, deputies approved an amendment that would allow abortions when a pregnancy seriously threatens a woman's life or health, when prenatal tests show a fetus to be seriously deformed or when a pregnancy results from a crime.

Proposals to allow abortions for other reasons, such as a woman's difficult financial situation, were rejected.

Deputies approved a motion to jail for up to two years doctors who carry out abortions in circumstances not permitted under the draft law. But women would not be jailed for terminating their own pregnancies.

The bill now goes to the Senate. It must be approved by the Senate and President Lech Walesa to become law.

Although backed by the Catholic Church, in a nation whose people are overwhelmingly Catholic, opinion polls have indicated that a majority of Poles oppose banning abortion.

Experts said the original legislation would have banned prenatal testing and in-vitro fertilization as well as some contraceptives, such as intrauterine devices.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Bonn Defends Border Control Plan

BONN (Reuters) — Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters on Thursday defended a plan to increase controls along Germany's eastern borders, using former East German military equipment.

Mr. Seiters was criticized by the opposition Social Democrats and human rights groups for planning to use radar and infrared devices to monitor Germany's eastern frontiers as part of a crackdown on illegal immigrants.

Asked if he saw any moral problems with using equipment that may have been used by the Communists to stop people going West during the Cold War, Mr. Seiters said, "We must do something about the illegal mass immigration. I am against using ideological considerations to weigh down the necessary measures for steering and limiting the immigration."

## Emergency Declared in Tajik Capital

MOSCOW (AP) — A state of emergency was declared Thursday in Dushanbe, the embattled capital of the Central Asian republic of Tajikistan.

A decree by the President of the Tajik Supreme Soviet banned virtually all public gatherings, imposed a 9 P.M.-to-6 A.M. curfew and authorized the security forces to stop and search individuals and vehicles, the Russian press agency Itar-Tass reported.

"The aim of the decree is to ensure the earliest normalization of the situation, the personal safety of citizens, to seize weapons and to curb looting," the agency said in a dispatch from Dushanbe. Rival clans and political groups have been at war for months in the former Soviet republic. Thousands have been killed, and thousands more have fled into Afghanistan.

## Savimbi Seeks U.S. Intervention

LUANDA, Angola (AP) — Government troops besieged a rebel headquarters in central Angola on Thursday, and Jonas Savimbi, leader of the rebels, called for the United States to broker an immediate ceasefire.

Jeffrey Davidow, a U.S. assistant secretary of state, told Voice of America radio that Mr. Savimbi, whose troops suffered two major defeats this week, had asked Washington to arrange a meeting as soon as possible between government and rebel military leaders.

Prime Minister Marcelino Moco called Mr. Savimbi's cease-fire offer "welcome, but probably only another UNITA show." He said parliament would meet next week to consider imposing emergency decrees in response to widespread fighting between government troops and rebels from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, that has left thousands dead in the past 10 weeks.

## UN Lists New Measures in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH (AP) — United Nations officials announced new measures Thursday to curb the political violence threatening to undermine efforts to restore peace in Cambodia.

Earlier this week, the national reconciliation leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, severed ties with the UN peacekeeping operation because he said it was unable to stop violence against opposition parties in Cambodia. On Thursday, the chief of the UN operation, Yasushi Akashi, signed a directive establishing procedures for indicting and prosecuting alleged human rights violators, said his spokesman, Eric Falt.

The peacekeeping operation will review all cases of political murders, attacks and killings of ethnic minorities "and any other crime where justice has not been served," Mr. Falt said. He said UN military and civilian police would be given power to arrest and detain suspects.

## Plane Was Diverted Before Crash

PARIS (Reuters) — A German passenger plane that crashed at Charles de Gaulle International Airport near Paris, killing four passengers, was forced to change runways at the last minute because of a hitch on another flight, French authorities said Thursday.

The twin-propeller De Havilland Dash-8 plane, on a scheduled Lufthansa flight from Bremen, crashed 500 meters short of the runway in drizzle and fog late Wednesday. The 15 other passengers were injured, seven of them badly.

"A few minutes before the accident, a Korean Air Boeing 747 scraped the ground of the parallel runway with its engine," said the head of the Civil Aviation Authority's accident investigation department, Paul Arslanian. "The control tower decided to close the runway for an inspection," he added. It was the first fatal air crash at Paris's biggest airport since it opened in 1978.

## For the Record

A spokesman for the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, on Thursday denied a report by Ipinoda, a Georgian news agency, that Mr. Shevardnadze had suffered a minor heart attack. The spokesman said that Mr. Shevardnadze, 64, was in normal health. (Reuters)

A meeting of South Asian leaders, postponed after the destruction of a mosque by Hindus in India on Dec. 6, will be held in the Bangladeshi capital, Dhaka, on Jan. 13 and 14, officials said. (Reuters)

## Correction

The name of the chairman of Deutsche Aerospace, Jurgen E. Schremp, was misspelled in Thursday's edition in an article about negotiations between his company and the Boeing Co. (Reuters)

# TRAVEL UPDATE

A terminal for domestic air travel, with an annual capacity of about 2 million passengers, opened Thursday at the Helsinki-Vantaa Airport, officials said in Helsinki. (AP)

British Airways and its European partners will increase flights in Europe by 23 percent from this summer, BA's chief executive, Sir Colin Marshall, said Thursday in Brussels. He said most growth would come from increasing services on existing routes and on those taken over from recently acquired Dan-Air. (AP)

Severe winter conditions has paralyzed life throughout Turkey, affecting air travel, closing the Dardanelles Straits and isolating thousands of villages, news reports said Thursday in Istanbul. At least one person froze to death, thousands were left without electricity and citrus growers reported heavy damage. (AP)

A Hong Kong company will begin a high-speed ferry service from Shenzhen that offers travelers an alternative to using the colony's congested Kai Tak airport. The 260-passenger ferry serves the international airport in the neighboring Chinese economic zone. The trip takes about an hour. Shenzhen airport offers connections to more than two dozen Chinese cities. (Reuters)

A Japanese travel company will offer a special tour to the United States aimed at introverted Japanese wanting to learn how to negotiate with Americans. The Japan Travel Bureau said that the group tour would "provide participants with real experience of debate in the United States." They will attend lectures by White House lobbyists and debating classes at Harvard before practicing in New York themselves. (AFP)

France was the world's most popular tourist destination in 1992 with more than 60 million foreign visitors, the Tourism Ministry said Thursday. Germany provided the most tourists with 13.9 million, followed by Britain with 8 million and Italy with nearly 7 million. (Reuters)

# A Cleric in U.S. Makes Trouble in Egypt

By Chris Hedges  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — A blind Muslim cleric now preaching in Brooklyn and New Jersey, who stood trial in Egypt a decade ago for the assassination of President Anwar Sadat, is emerging as the spiritual leader of an Islamic fundamentalist movement that has carried out a series of violent attacks that has shaken the Egyptian government.

Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman, living in self-imposed exile in the United States following his acquittal, is a voice heard not only in the mosques that run along Brooklyn's Atlantic Avenue, where Yemeni, Sudanese and Egyptian immigrants worship, but also on tens of thousands of scratchy cassette tapes that are sold in the back alleys and hallways of Cairo's schools and universities.

His message, which includes calls to eradicate anyone who stands in the way of Islam, has begun to rattle not only Egypt, but also U.S. officials, who are seeking to deport him.

The FBI is also investigating the cleric in connection with three slayings in the United States, and Egyptian authorities contend that he is behind dozens of violent attacks in Egypt, including a spate of shootings against foreign tourists.

The cleric's calls for violence has suddenly gained prominence with the marked increase in attacks in Egypt by Muslim militants on Coptic Christians, foreign tourists and Egyptian government officials.

The 54-year-old cleric is the spiritual mentor to legions of young Egyptians, who find in his fiery, uncompromising vision a promise to sweep away the "corrupt" rule of President Hosni Mubarak and replace it with a pure Islamic state.

"Islam has roots in Egypt, and the country's future belongs to the Islamists," the cleric said in a message broadcast recently over the Lebanese radio station of the Iranian-backed Party of God. He warned that Mr. Mubarak's fate would match that of Mr. Sadat.

"The Egyptian regime is fighting Islam," the cleric declared in the broadcast, "spreading vice and immorality, and trying to eradicate Islamic values in the country." His sermons are duplicated on tapes and smuggled back home.

"Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman uses New York as a base," said Mamdouh Beltagui, the director of the Egyptian state information service. "He raises funds and sends money back to Egypt with couriers. He passes on messages to his followers, giving orders about what they should do and who they should target. We do not understand why the U.S. authorities have allowed him to enter the country."

The State Department contends that the cleric, who is on an official U.S. terrorist list, got into the country from Khartoum, Sudan, in May 1990 on a tourist visa.

U.S. immigration officials revoked the cleric's green card in March, and he is appealing the decision. He is charged with misrepresenting himself on his visa application, polygamy and "crimes of moral turpitude," according to Immigration and Naturalization Service officials.

The cleric, who once taught theology at Asyut University, now lives in Jersey City. He has three wives, two of whom live in Cairo with their six children. His third wife is an American convert to Islam.

U.S. officials in Cairo contend that the Egyptian government does not want the cleric, who was one of two defendants acquitted in the 1982 trial of more than a score of Muslim fundamentalists for the 1981 assassination of Mr. Sadat, to return to Egypt.

"The Egyptian government, for all the noise it makes, does not want him here and has never wanted him here," a diplomat in Cairo said.

The teachings of the cleric are stark for their simplicity and their call to violence. The cleric is fond of issuing *fatwas*, religious edicts that call for the murder of infidels.

But U.S. and Egyptian authorities say there have been other, less publicized edicts that tie the cleric and his followers in Egypt, known as the Islamic Group, to a series of killings both in Egypt and the United States, including the recent attacks against foreign tourists.

El Sayyid Nosair, currently serving seven to 25 years for crimes related to the slaying of Rabbi Meir Kahane, the Israeli rightist leader, was a frequent worshiper at the cleric's mosque in Brooklyn. And U.S. officials contend that the cleric has made sure that Mr. Nosair, an Egyptian immigrant with an American-born wife, and his family receive financial support until his release.

The FBI is investigating the cleric for possible involvement in the slaying of Mustafa Shahabi, an Egyptian immigrant who was found murdered in his Brooklyn apartment over a year ago, as well as the slaying of Rabbi Kahane and the killing of a man in Cleveland.

# Milosevic Makes Concessions on Kosovo

By David Binder  
*New York Times Service*

GENEVA — President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia has made a number of verbal concessions on the issue of Kosovo, the tension-filled province in the south of his republic that is inhabited largely by ethnic Albanians, a United Nations spokesman said Thursday.

Mr. Milosevic began his rise to the top of the political heap in Serbia on the Kosovo question five years ago. He has since imposed a harsh repression on the Albanians, who are believed to constitute 90 percent of the province's population. The rest are Serbs and their ethnic cousins, the Montenegrians.

In talks Wednesday in Belgrade, Mr. Milosevic told Cyrus R. Vance, the UN envoy who is the senior co-chairman of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia, that he was prepared to reopen primary schools for Albanians, permit improvements in their health care and

allow an independently conducted census of the population.

These were all items mentioned by Mr. Vance in the course of three and a half hours of discussions with Mr. Milosevic, said Fred Eckhart, the spokesman for the Yugoslavia conference here. "He said no to nothing and yes to everything," Mr. Eckhart remarked Thursday.

Mr. Milosevic, who was re-elected last month on a strongly nationalist platform, has earned a reputation among domestic and foreign officials of not keeping his word during the last 18 months of fighting in former Yugoslavia and before that as well. So it remains to be seen whether he will deliver on the Kosovo issues.

But Mr. Vance and Lord Owen of Britain, the other co-chairman of the Geneva conference, were plainly heartened by Mr. Milosevic's attitude, not only on Kosovo, but also on the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and relations between Serbia and Croatia, which fought a war in 1991.

That scenario was more or less repeated last spring in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the ethnic mix involving three entities is far more complicated.

From Belgrade, a close associate of President Cosic said by telephone that it was "improbable for several reasons" that he would invite President Milosevic to join him in Geneva on Sunday.

So heartened were they that Thursday the co-chairman urged Dobrica Cosic, president of the republic called Federal Yugoslavia, which joins big Serbia with tiny Montenegro, to include President Milosevic in his delegation at Geneva negotiations on ending the Bosnian war.

Mr. Milosevic has been accused of being a principal instigator of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina among ethnic Serbs, Slavic Muslims and Croats in which at least tens of thousands have perished.

Mr. Milosevic's attendance at the Geneva negotiations was defended Thursday in a press conference by Mr. Eckhart, who said Mr. Vance had recalled that the Serbian leader "played the role of broker" in ending six months of often brutal combat between the forces of Serbia and Croatia.

That conflict started when the former Yugoslav republics of Slovenia and Croatia declared their secession from the old Yugoslav federation of six republics that was founded in 1946 by the Communist Party of Tito.

President Milosevic's Serbs accepted Slovenian independence after a few bloody skirmishes. But they did not accede to the secession of Croatia, the homeland of 600,000 ethnic Serbs, until December 1991 after troops loyal to Mr. Milosevic had seized one-third of Croatia's territory.

Meanwhile, in the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, the United Nations' top relief official for the former Yugoslavia said Thursday that the world should do "something radical" to prevent a still greater catastrophe.

Jose-Maria Mendeluce of Spain, speaking at a news conference, declined to say whether he would support Western military action, but he stressed the area's humanitarian problems.

The UN has estimated that as many as 1.6 million people, out of a Bosnian population of 4.4 million, are at risk this winter from hunger and cold.

# India Admits Police Ran Amok in Kashmir

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOPORE, India — Indian police officials acknowledged Thursday that paramilitary security forces killed 53 people and set fire to scores of buildings in the Kashmir town of Sopore in revenge for an attack by anti-Indian militants.

"The security forces went amok," said a senior police superintendent, S. Sahay.

Thousands of Kashmiri Muslims, defying a curfew imposed after the killings, staged anti-India demonstrations in Sopore on Thursday and went on strike. Other towns in the Kashmir Valley, where there is near-total support for a three-year rebellion against Indian rule, closed down in protest.

A senior local government official said all those killed in the violence Wednesday were civilians. The police have reported more than 9,000 deaths during the three-year revolt.

Mr. Sahay said a government version of the violence Wednesday was untrue. According to that account, people were killed in cross-fire between militants and security forces, and the explosion of a militants' arms dump caused the fires.

The superintendent said most of the paramilitary Border Security Force went on a rampage in retaliation for an attack by militants on one of their bunkers in Sopore that killed a trooper. The security men, he said, deliberately set houses and shops ablaze, and the fire was spread by the explosion of a cooking-gas cylinder.

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao ordered an investigation and sent the parliamentary affairs minister, Ghulam Nabi Azad, a Kashmiri, to the state. The Kashmir administration announced a separate investigation.

Fire fighters, still hosing down burning buildings Thursday, said security forces kept them away for two hours and threatened to shoot if they tried to put out the blazes.

The Sopore incident is the latest of several in which paramilitary troops have retaliated for the deaths of colleagues by burning down the houses of militant suspects.

India has admitted that some incidents have occurred, but has said that most of the widespread charges of human rights abuses by security forces are propaganda. (Reuters, AFP)

# Judge's Order Lays the Groundwork For Honecker to Avoid Murder Trial

*New York Times Service*

BERLIN — In a decision that may lead to the dropping of criminal charges against Erich Honecker, a judge ordered Thursday that the former East German leader's murder case be severed from those of his co-defendants because of his advancing illness.

The judge, Hans Boss, said he would decide next Thursday whether Mr. Honecker should be freed because of his "greatly limited ability to face trial." The former leader's lawyers said they expect the decision to be favorable, and suggested that Mr. Honecker could be released from prison as early as Thursday evening.

If he is released, he is expected to fly to Chile to join his wife and daughter. Some commentators speculated Thursday, however, that he may already be too ill to make the trip.

Judge Boss took over from Hansgeorg Bräutigam, who was removed this week on the grounds of possible bias after he passed on a request for Mr. Honecker's autograph and then appeared to mislead questioners about the incident.

# Gas Fire Kills 29 In South Korea

*Reuters*

SEOUL — A fire that detonated liquefied natural gas tanks in a basement ripped through an apartment building, killing at least 29 people and injuring 60 in the South Korean city of Chongju, the state radio said Thursday.

Toxic fumes hampered rescuers, who searched through the rubble of the four-story building, which was still smoldering more than 18 hours after the fire began. The police said it started with an electrical short circuit in the basement, which detonated the gas tanks two hours later.

Blocked fire escapes prevented some tenants from escaping. South Korea's worst fire tragedy in more than two decades. Nearly 400 people lived in the building, which also housed dozens of commercial stalls and shops on the lower floors. The death toll is expected to rise.

# Heartening Note on Transplants

*Reuters*

LONDON — Heart transplant patients live longer than once believed, the British Medical Journal said Friday in a report. The operation was once seen as giving only short-term benefits, sometimes as a last-ditch attempt to save life.

Doctors at the Royal Brompton National Heart and Lung Hospital and the Harefield Hospital followed the progress of 18 patients who in 1986 had survived heart transplants for 10 to 33 months.

Fourteen were still alive in 1992, having lived as long as seven years after their operation, the report found. Three of the four who had died got a lease of life for more than five years. Ten of the patients still worked full-time, and 11 reported no restrictions on their daily lives.

# Oil Spreads on Coast of Shetlands, But Wrecked Tanker Stays Intact

By Richard W. Stevenson  
*New York Times Service*

SUNBURGH, Shetland Islands — Oil continued to pour from the battered tanker wedged against a cliff on the south coast of the Shetland Islands on Thursday, creating a spreading slick that killed more birds and endangered the salmon farms that are a major industry here.

Local and national authorities, unable to gather much information because of the fierce weather, said it was too soon to determine the full extent of the damage done so far by the spill, or to provide any reliable assessment of the remaining risk to the environment and the economy.

But two days after the disabled tanker, the Braer, crashed into the rocky coastline and began disgorging its cargo of nearly 600,000 barrels of light crude oil, officials said the damage did not appear to have reached the catastrophic proportions initially feared.

The Braer, half submerged but in one piece, weathered another day of fierce pounding from the surf, and the authorities said they were increasingly optimistic that the vessel would hold together, eventually giving them a chance to pump off any remaining oil before it drained into the sea.

Officials said the wind had blown a thin slick as far as 10 miles up the west coast of Mainland Island from the point of the spill near the southernmost tip of the island, and four miles up the east coast.

Officials of Scotland's environmental agencies and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said they had found 235 dead birds by mid-afternoon Thursday, and that they expected many more to wash ashore in coming days.

Salmon farmers on the west coast prepared to place small booms around their fish pens along the shore line, but reported no oil damage so far.

The high winds and rough seas helped disperse the oil flowing out of the Braer's ruptured tanks.

But the weather also halted virtually all cleanup and salvage efforts, and again thwarted attempts to board the tanker to assess its condition and determine how much oil remained in its hold.

With the stretch of oil heavy in the air along the coastline, residents said they were becoming increasingly concerned not just with the potential economic harm done to them by the accident, but with the potential effects on their health from the oil being sprayed inland by the wind.

Some parents sent children to relatives further inland, and the local school had children indoors all day as a precaution.

The chief executive of the Shetland Islands Council, Malcolm Green, said that a standby plan for the evacuation of some residents had been prepared.

But health officials who measured the air for contaminants played down any health concerns for the 23,000 residents of the Shetlands.

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# TRANSITION/

## Judiciary Panel Gets 2 Women Senators

By Clifford Krauss  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After the tumultuous hearings over the nomination of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. said he wanted a woman on the Judiciary Committee to rest any accusations of insensitivity among the panel of 14 white men.

For the new session Senator Biden, the Delaware Democrat who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has assigned two women: Carol Moseley Braun of Illinois and Dianne Feinstein of California.

The selections by the Democratic Party Steering Committee for the Senate's 12 most prestigious panels included no surprises for senior members.

But Wednesday's announcement was much awaited by the eight first-term Democrats whose work for two years will be largely determined by the appointments.

The Judiciary Committee's treatment of Anita F. Hill, a law professor who accused Justice Thomas of having sexually harassed her, pro-

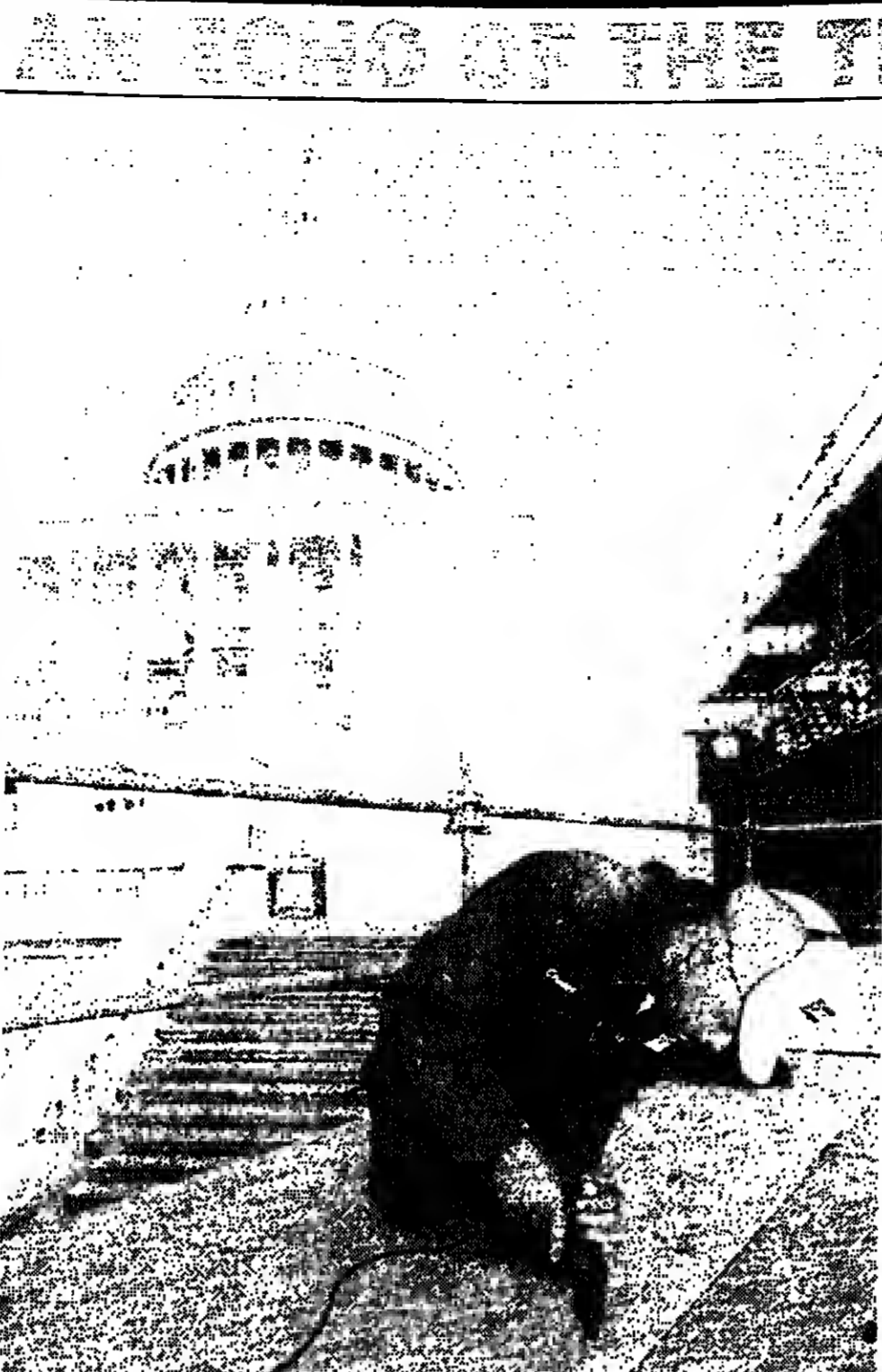
voked an uproar among many women who charged that the all-male panel did not take her charges seriously.

Republican members on the panel tried to find discrepancies in her testimony with tough questioning, while Democrats were seen by critics as allowing the nominee to escape strong cross-examination.

Senator Feinstein was also appointed to the Appropriations Committee, the panel that finances programs ranging from weapons systems to foreign aid, along with Senator Patty Murray, the freshman from Washington.

Senator Murray is also expected to be appointed to the least desirable Ethics Committee, which will look into the accusations of sexual harassment against Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon. There are no women currently on the ethics panel.

Senator Feinstein said that she would work to toughen federal crime laws on the Judiciary Committee, and that while on the Appropriations Committee she would work to "rebuild our economy and put America back to work."



A workman on the Capitol grounds preparing a stand for the presidential inauguration on Jan. 20.

### ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

#### In New Book, Quayle Will Try to Spell It Out

WASHINGTON — Add Vice President Dan Quayle to the list of Bush-era authors. Associates say Mr. Quayle's book will detail his odyssey from the boat dock in New Orleans in 1988 — where George Bush created shock waves by selecting the little-known Indiana senator as his running mate — through Mr. Quayle's agonizing efforts to put that first campaign behind him.

Associates say that the vice president, who is joining a seeming crowd of Bush administration authors, will stay in Washington until the summer so his children can finish their school terms and will start the book during that time.

The work, his friends say, will not be a kiss-and-tell. It's probably unlikely that President Bush will face a deluge of hostile and controversial books after he leaves office. (WFP)

#### Christopher Works to Woo Jewish Lobby

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State-designate Warren M. Christopher has met with representatives of several major Jewish organizations to defuse tensions between Jewish groups and the incoming administration.

At the meeting were Lester Pollack, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; Monte Friedman, vice president of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the leading pro-Israel lobby, and Elizabeth Schrayner, the lobby's political director.

Some of the organizations had been expressing concerns about Mr. Clinton's choices for top foreign policy jobs. They feared that these veterans of the Carter administration might not be inclined to carry out the pro-Israel policies that Mr. Clinton espoused during the campaign.

Mr. Christopher, who was deputy secretary of state in the Carter years, played no major role in policy and has no record of antipathy to any parties to the Arab-Israel conflict. (NPT)

#### Court Bars White House From Erasing Files

WASHINGTON — A judge has ruled that a White House plan to destroy some computerized records is unlawful, and he ordered the National Archives to prevent the Bush administration from erasing most records contained in the White House computer system.

Judge Charles R. Richey of U.S. District Court said Wednesday that he was concerned that the Bush administration, which had said it might begin destroying some unspecified records Thursday, was about to erase records "of tremendous historical value."

Judge Richey noted that such information was of crucial importance to the Iran-contra and Watergate investigations of past administrations.

"When left to themselves, agencies have a built-in incentive to dispose of records relating to their mistakes," he said.

The order occurred in a 4-year-old Freedom of Information case brought by a journalist, Scott Armstrong, the National Security Archive, a public-interest clearinghouse of U.S. records, and others.

The records in question are contained in several White House computer systems, and they range from telephone messages to electronic mail to complete memoranda.

Judge Richey's order could allow the incoming Clinton administration to review the computer records, a result the Justice Department has said President George Bush urgently wanted to avoid.

The judge issued a temporary restraining order against the administration several weeks ago, but Justice Department lawyers told the judge at a Dec. 21 hearing, after the order expired, that they would wait only until Thursday before they would destroy records.

At that hearing, Judge Richey warned the administration and Justice Department lawyers that they could face civil and criminal action if they improperly destroyed records. (WFP)

#### Quote-Uncquote:

A senior Clinton nominee describing Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, Mr. Clinton's choice for defense secretary, who by all accounts lives, eats and breathes policy issues: "This is really his life. He's got no kids. His life really is thinking through and coming up with national security positions." (WFP)

#### Away From Politics

- The navy should permit women to fly combat aircraft missions and to serve aboard all navy ships, including submarines and amphibious vessels, the secretary of the navy, Sean O'Keefe, said in an address at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. While his comments during his final days in office are not binding, they signal a changing attitude among senior officials.
- Nitroglycerin pills, a common heart medicine, are in short supply in the United States because the only company that makes them, Warner-Lambert Co., had manufacturing problems. Production of Nitrostat was curtailed in November and December. The company did not say why production was off but added that it had resumed.
- Fire fighters in Jacksonville, Florida, using an unproven foaming method, smothered a gasoline storage tank fire that had burned for five days. A worker was killed when the fire broke out Saturday.
- Hopes of creating a test-tube panda cub with eggs taken from the giant female panda, Ling-Ling, at Washington's National Zoo were dashed when scientists said their attempt to fertilize the eggs failed.
- A defendant in the massacre at a Thai Buddhist temple in Phoenix, Arizona, on Aug. 10, 1991, pleaded guilty in exchange for an agreement by prosecutors not to seek the death penalty. The defendant, Alessandro Garcia, 17, also agreed to testify against a former classmate, Johnathan Doody, 18, in the slayings of the nine people.
- Up to 20 workers were injured when part of a building under construction at a Digital Equipment Corp. site in Hudson, Massachusetts, collapsed. Reports said a ceiling apparently collapsed, trapping workers under the debris.
- The police arrested three white suspects in the kidnapping and burning of a black tourist in Tampa, Florida. The suspects, aged 17, 26 and 33, are day laborers and were charged with attempted murder, armed kidnapping and armed robbery. Christopher Wilson, 31, of New Jersey, was kidnapped from a shopping center, robbed, doused with gasoline, set on fire and left to die in a field.
- The New York City Council approved a bill allowing victims of bias crimes to sue attackers for unlimited penalties, but last-minute action on the measure exempted police officers as lawsuit targets. (LAT, UPI, AP, WFP, AP)

## Reich Sails Through Senate Hearing

By Frank Swoboda

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At some point, Labor Secretary-designate Robert B. Reich told the Senate Labor Committee at his confirmation hearing Thursday, the nation's economy will actually recover and lots of jobs will be created. Unfortunately, he said, they are not likely to be very good jobs.

"The economy is just beginning to turn around. If we get to the point where we really are in a recovery there are going to be lots of jobs. The problem is the quality of those jobs," he said near the end of the three-hour hearing.

But the man who was the architect of much of Bill Clinton's domestic economic program during the campaign seldom went beyond boilerplate campaign rhetoric in answering questions about the economy. At one point, when asked about Mr. Clinton's plans for balancing the need to reduce the size of the federal budget deficit and the need to spend money to help stimulate the economy, Mr. Reich declined to answer saying "I don't want to spill the beans."

At another point, Mr. Reich

made it perfectly clear how the Clinton economic team would operate: "Bill Clinton is his own economic decision." Mr. Reich said, however, that as secretary of labor he would be part of the new president's economic team.

When pressed about specific problems facing the Labor Department, Mr. Reich usually asked for time to study the problem once he was confirmed. He reiterated the Clinton administration's support for legislation requiring employers to provide family and medical leave as well as a ban on employer use of permanent strikebreakers.

Mr. Reich spent most of his time talking about the need for the nation to provide skills training to the majority of high school graduates who do not earn a college degree. This is the area of his greatest expertise. He has written extensively about it from his job as a lecturer at Harvard University.

If confirmed, he told the committee, he would make the Labor Department "the Department of America's Strategy for Economic Growth."

The one thing he did not mention was the word "inflation." Nobody on the panel, which includes some of the Senate's most liberal Democrats, appeared to mind.

Senator Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas, the ranking Republican on the committee, summed up what everyone already knew when she told Mr. Reich "I doubt if there are any doubts about confirmation."

## DEFICIT: Regrouping on Budget

(Continued from page 1)

adding up." Mr. Clinton ignored questions about whether he could make good on his campaign promise to halve the deficit in four years in light of the latest grim economic projections.

His spokesman said that the economic team was examining both the short-term budget outlook and long-term efforts to strengthen the economy.

Meeting with Mr. Clinton were the incoming Treasury secretary, Lloyd Bentsen, and the budget director-designate, Leon E. Panetta. Also joining the strategy session were Laura D'Andrea Tyson, the nominee to head the Council of Economic Advisers, and Robert E. Rubin, who has been named to head the new National Economic Council, as well as other economic advisers.

Clinton's Early Response  
Robert Pear of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

In his initial response to the projections of larger deficits from President George Bush, Mr. Clinton appeared to back off his campaign pledge to cut the federal budget deficit in half in four years.

He said the Bush administration had camouflaged the magnitude of the deficit.

The president-elect said in Little Rock on Wednesday that the new deficit figures, issued by the White House as part of Mr. Bush's final budget, were an "unsettling revelation." But in the presidential campaign, Mr. Clinton's own advisers repeatedly told him that the deficit would be larger than acknowledged by Mr. Bush or assumed by Mr. Clinton in his campaign manifesto.

The incoming administration seemed to be using the new estimates of the deficit from the Bush White House for two purposes: to begin revising Mr. Clinton's campaign promises, and to lay the political groundwork for unpopular measures to cut the growth of government spending, or even perhaps to raise some taxes.

Mr. Bush's budget for fiscal year 1994, which begins Oct. 1, shows

federal spending of \$1.5 trillion, representing nearly one-fourth of the nation's total output of goods and services. It projects a deficit of \$292.4 billion in 1994, rising to \$319.8 billion in 1998.

By contrast, in his last report to Congress, in July, Mr. Bush said the budget deficit would decline to \$274.2 billion in 1994 and to \$273.4 billion in 1998. The new estimate of the 1998 deficit is \$46 billion higher than the estimate made by the White House five months ago. The actual deficit for the fiscal year 1992, which ended three months ago, was \$290.2 billion, a record.

The projected deficits for 1995 and beyond are higher than previous estimates by the White House, but are still based on the unrealistic assumption that spending for a wide range of domestic programs will be frozen in the next five years, with no allowance for inflation.

Aides to Mr. Clinton said that he still wanted to halve the deficit, but that it would probably take more than four years to achieve that goal.

"It would be imprudent to go too far on deficit reduction so you put the economy in a tailspin," said a member of the transition team.

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## Clinton and Market Trends

### Will There Be a Pattern in First 100 Days?

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Fear and greed may be the dominant emotions on Wall Street, but a complete electoral change in Washington can also produce either hope or despair among investors.

Which one will follow Bill Clinton's inauguration? History offers no discernible pattern in links between the White House and Wall Street, between a president and the indexes.

What has happened in earlier transitions may be informative for participants in the Trib's First 100 Days Competition. But they are likely to find it more profitable to study the present behavior of the market and the state of the U.S. and the world economy.

The competition invites readers to test their political acumen by predicting what Mr. Clinton's approval rating will be in the first Louis Harris poll published after his first 100 days as president.

Secondarily, and perhaps more difficult, it asks for an estimate of where the Trib Index and the Dow Jones industrial average will be, as well as the value of the dollar against either the Deutsche mark or the yen. (Details and an entry blank are on this page.)

Wall Street gurus believe economic conditions will be more decisive than the new president's approval rating, which, after all, typically rises in a new president's first term. Many believe Wall Street is already oversold on political and economic euphoria and is riding for a fall of perhaps 5 to 7 percent.

"The stock market has about 50 to 100 factors, of which company earnings are probably worth 10 percent and everything else far less," said Laszlo Birinyi, whose Wall Street consulting firm runs computerized studies of just such things. "The market is a funny salad, so if you ask me about the effect of a new president, I'll ask you what happens to a salad when you take out the radishes."

The exception was the first 100 days of Franklin D. Roosevelt, when the Dow rose a phenomenal 43 percent as the new president remade the battered economy in a whirlwind of legislation that is unlikely to be repeated by Bill Clinton or anyone else.

The market feeds on change but it is also ruthlessly nonpartisan. During the first years of Democratic occupancy of the White House after World War II, the Dow rose an average of 6.06 percent. Republican victories were followed by an average rise of 7.51 percent.

Individual elections tell their own stories. Most relevant this year are those in which the White House changed parties. In the first three months after the election of the Republican war hero Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952, the Dow rose 8 percent, but then had fallen 5 percent by the end of April. For the first year as a whole, the Dow rose only 2 percent.

John F. Kennedy's election ignited a Wall Street rocket that presaged the powerful bull market of the 1960s. After his election, the Dow shot up 11 percent during the first three months, 16 percent during the first six months, and 20 percent in the first year.

Richard Nixon's election left the market totally flat for six months and down by 10 percent after a year as the economy slid toward recession. Ram-

panant inflation was worse for Jimmy Carter. The Dow dropped 1 percent in the three months after his election, 5 percent by the end of his first 100 days and was down 16 percent a year after his election.

For laying confusing trails, however, nothing beats the market's initial record under Ronald Reagan. The Dow rose only 2 percent during the three months after his election, then began dropping even though his approval rating stood at a healthy 62 percent at the end of his first 100 days, and had lost 8 percent by November of 1981 as the nation headed into deep recession. Few could see the historic bull market that lay ahead.

Investors now stand at about the same point they did early in 1981, but lack the advantage of hindsight in assessing present performance. Last fall, the Dow had risen 126 points from the year's low on Oct. 9 to 3,262 the day before Mr. Clinton's election. From then to the start of this year it rose 47 additional points or only 1.44 percent, essentially a sideways movement. Most specialists now emphasize the stock market's volatility and fragility.

In the view of Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co., the stock market "has already discounted a lot of wonderful things" — slow growth, low inflation and what looks like a sensible president — and "is not ready for negative surprises."

Among the surprises that could show up in the statistics of the next month couple of months is a possible relapse in unemployment, which is reported on the first Friday of each month and is generally regarded as the most significant U.S. economic statistic.

"Unless there is a lot of job creation, people won't have money to spend," Mr. Metz said. "The first sign of that could come in the monthly retail sales figures. We had a big Christmas but it was financed on borrowed money. A collapse in retail sales could bring down the market."

The Christmas retail figures will be released Jan. 14, but the ones to watch will come out a month later, reflecting post-Christmas doldrums. They are likely to be exaggerated and off target because of cuts in the government's statistical service to save money. Other potential market depressants include sagging exports reflecting slowdowns in Europe and Japan, and a fourth-quarter decline in the profits of U.S. companies reflecting weaker foreign currencies that convert into fewer dollars.

Mr. Metz and Robert Walberg of MMS International arrived separately at a forecast that the Dow would drop from its present level of 3,300 to about 3,180. Mr. Walberg said he expected the decline to set in around the end of February when euphoria about the economy and Mr. Clinton start to dissipate. But he declined to predict precisely when the Dow will bottom out.

Like any prudent economic forecaster, Mr. Walberg follows the basic rule of his craft: Pick a number or a date, but never both. Participants in the Trib Competition do not enjoy that luxury.

This is the second of four articles intended to help readers refine their predictions. The first appeared Jan. 4, and the two remaining — concerning the Trib Index and currency fluctuations — will appear before the competition deadline, Jan. 19.

# CLINTON'S FIRST 100 DAYS

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Q3. The Dow Jones industrial average at the 4 P.M. close on April 30, 1993 will be:

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IRAQ: Missiles Are Being Moved, After Defiant Reaction to Ultimatum

(Continued from page 1) made in the campaign in terms of Iraq, he said. The ultimatum took effect immediately after it was delivered in writing to Ambassador Hamdoun, in New York at 5:30 P.M. Wednesday, diplomats at the United Nations said.

The Bush administration had made it clear that it was prepared to take the missiles out by force if Mr. Saddam did not back down. "The president's still the president until the 20th. That's his option," Representative Bob Michel of Illinois, the House minority leader, said Thursday after joining Republican first-term congressmen for a meeting with Mr. Bush at the White House.

Robert M. Gates, director of central intelligence, asked in a television interview if he could see any alternative to force. He replied: "It does not seem, after our experience of the past two years, that Saddam seems to understand any other message."

SADDAM: Is He Blustering?

(Continued from page 1) as few as 100 — are believed to be operational. Facing them is the full array of top U.S. warplanes, including the F-15 fighter-bomber — also in service with the Saudi Air Force.



JUST DROPPING IN — The British defense secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, preparing to board the HMS Starling from a Royal Air Force helicopter on Thursday. Mr. Rifkind is on a three-day visit to Hong Kong to tour its military garrison, which is the focus of a Chinese-British dispute.

Even if Iraq was using mobile SA-6s and other late-model Soviet-made missiles — and not just the aging SA-2s and SA-3s reportedly involved — U.S. warplanes carry electronic devices to detect a missile attack and help a pilot evade it. In addition, Iraq's missiles and planes have been exposed to maintenance problems by the embargo against Baghdad, and crews lack training.

SOMALIA: U.S. Marines Attack Warlord's Arsenal

(Continued from page 1) described as "a firestorm." Cobra helicopters fired TOW missiles and UH-1H helicopter gunships blasted apart four metal warehouses where the militia forces of General Mohammed Farah Aidid had been confined.

The Marine is the first serviceman injured in the operation, but a civilian employee of the U.S. Army was killed, and three State Department security guards were wounded by a land mine last month.

Kuwait Puts Air Force On Alert

(Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches) KUWAIT — Kuwait put its air force on alert Thursday because of the tension between the United States and Iraq over surface-to-air missiles stationed in southern Iraq.

German Gains New Parity In Alsace Primary Schools

STRASBOURG, France — The government announced authorization Thursday of the use of German alongside French in primary schools in Alsace, breaking with a long tradition of linguistic parity in the border region it has struggled historically to keep.

The leaders, who have been meeting in Addis Ababa under UN mediation since Monday, had yet to agree on who should take part in the reconciliation conference in April, the diplomats said.

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سكرا من الامن

# Will New Daily News Cause Daily War?

**Resters**  
**■ Battle Lines Drawn**  
 William Glaberson of The New York Times reported from New York:

Mr. Zuckerman's purchase of the Daily News could lead to a newspaper war in the nation's largest city and challenge the conventional wisdom that New York cannot support four newspapers.

In an industry that is part production-line grit and part blue smoke and mirrors, the arrival of Mr. Zuckerman as the would-be savior of the bruised Daily News could give the 73-year-old newspaper new life and the city a new publisher with a history of winning influential friends and making bitter enemies.

It could also ignite a fight with and among labor unions, because of Mr. Zuckerman's failure to reach an agreement with the Newspaper Guild, one of the newspaper's 10 unions.

The Guild represents writers and editors as well as advertising and circulation employees.

The volatile union situation is only one of a series of challenges facing Mr. Zuckerman, a multimillionaire real-estate developer. He must stabilize a bankrupt newspaper that lost \$100 million during the last 10 years.

After a tortuous acquisition process, news-industry analysts are saying, "Now comes the hard part." Mr. Zuckerman's promise to

revitalize the News amounts to a test of whether a big-city mass-circulation tabloid can prosper into the next century.

In an interview this week, Mr. Zuckerman said he would build the News by capitalizing on what he called the newspaper's niche as a practitioner of street-smart journalism for ordinary New Yorkers.

"It is my intention," he said, "to have it remain a popular and populist tabloid speaking with the voice of New York to the average working family of New York."

He outlined what he described as a simple strategy. Advertisers, he said, will be drawn by a quality product and a growing circulation. He said that by cutting labor costs and others, he expected the News, which has been losing \$7 million a year, to be profitable from his first year of ownership.

But even if he gets through what is certain to be a difficult transition, he will confront many of the same problems that whittled away the News's strength for decades.

Although it still has a circulation of almost 800,000, many of its readers have aged and moved away from the city. The pool of advertisers eager to appear in an urban mass-circulation newspaper has steadily declined from the 1940s, when the daily newspaper sold 2.4 million copies.

Mr. Zuckerman has not yet named his editor, although he has

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—Maharishi

# Maharishi's New Year Gift to All Governments Administration through Natural Law

## A Proven Programme to Create a Perfect Government with the Ability to Satisfy Everyone

The mark of a successful government is its ability to bring satisfaction to everyone. As recent world events demonstrate, democracy is failing this test. Not only have communism and dictatorship failed, but democracy too has proved unable to satisfy everyone.

The world's largest democracy, India, has proved that democracy is a system of administration that disintegrates and divides society. The world's wealthiest democracy, the United States, suffers from many symptoms of widespread dissatisfaction and political failure—crime, economic problems, a national health crisis, and government gridlock.

The ancient Indian, eternal Vedic, system of administration based on the principle of 'YOG'—the unifying principle of the evolutionary power of Natural Law—offers fulfillment to every government through Natural Law-based administration that brings satisfaction to all.

### Natural Law—the Government of the Universe

Natural Law silently and automatically governs the universe and our world. The dynamism of galaxies, stars, and everything in the universe is the expression of the quiet, brilliant light of the Intelligence of Natural Law. Natural Law, ever awake within everything, is the light of life that administers all life with perfect orderliness.

Through the Natural Law-based programmes that we are offering to every government, the absolute administration of Nature's Government will support and enrich the administration of every country, providing a unifying basis for nourishing national life and harmonizing international life.

### Fulfilling the Purpose of Government

No government today is fulfilling its purpose, which is to bring satisfaction to all. The interests of the minority are often compromised for the sake of the majority and, in today's crime-ridden, chaotic societies, even the majority is rarely satisfied.

Simply promoting the democratic process is not the way for governments to fulfill their purpose. Rather, governments should fulfill their purpose by adopting proven programmes that will enable them to bring satisfaction to all.

Because only Natural Law can bring satisfaction to everyone, every government must gain alliance with Natural Law. When the tendencies of a nation's citizens are in the evolutionary direction—in harmony with Natural Law—then national administration will not be characterized by opposition and conflict. Everyone will enjoy the support of Natural Law and thus find satisfaction in their lives. Spontaneously, national life as a whole will be administered in a spirit of co-operation and consensus. Such ideal administration will be the fulfillment of government.

### Constitution of the Universe

Government in accord with Natural Law is government based on the Constitution of the Universe.

Both modern science and Maharishi's Vedic Science locate the unified source of Nature's perfect order in a single unified field of intelligence at the foundation of all the Laws of Nature and the entire manifest universe. The laws governing the self-interacting dynamics of this unified field comprise the Constitution of the Universe.

Just as the constitution of a nation is the source of all the laws of the nation, so the Constitution of the Universe is the source of all the Laws of Nature that uphold the perfect order and harmony we see displayed throughout creation.

### Integrated National Consciousness

To gain the same perfection in administration, a nation's government must be supported by the Constitution of the Universe. This is spontaneously achieved when the collective consciousness of all the citizens of the nation is highly coherent and integrated.

Any government can now accomplish integrated national consciousness by maintaining a group of coherence-creating experts at one location in the country. Their skill will enliven the Constitution of the Universe in national consciousness. Automatically, national life will enjoy the Support of Nature and the government will gain the ability to satisfy everyone and to create a problem-free nation.

### Fulfilling the Constitutions of Every Nation

It is the purpose of every constitution to maintain law and order by bringing satisfaction to all. Existing constitutions are not achieving this purpose because they are man-made and reflect the limitations of the human mind, which is not sufficiently comprehensive to organize for the satisfaction of everyone.

In contrast, the Constitution of the Universe never fails, because it reflects the unbounded creativity and intelligence of the cosmic mind, which maintains perfect order throughout the universe.

Therefore, it is necessary to bring the support of the Constitution of the Universe to every man-made constitution. The coherence-creating group will achieve this. It will maintain positivity in all trends of national life and will raise law and order to supreme reliability and strength. Then the spirit of the nation's constitution will be fulfilled.

### Validated by Ancient Record

Our programme to enliven the Constitution of the Universe in national consciousness is supported by both modern scientific research and ancient historical record. For example, the Vedic Literature of India records numerous periods of ideal civilization based on administration through Natural Law. One such period is described in the Rām-Charit-Mānas:

"In the whole of Rām's reign, there was no one who suffered from bodily pains, ill fortune, or evil circumstance.... There was no premature death and no sickness even, but everyone was comely and sound of body. No one was in poverty, in sorrow, or in distress; no one was ignorant or unlucky. All the men and women were unaffectedly good and pious, clever and intelligent."

—Rām-Charit-Mānas of Tulsiāsis, Uttar-Kānd 20:1-4

### Supported by Vedic Science

In each of these periods of ideal civilization, it was the citizens of the nation living in alliance with Natural Law who upheld the flawless functioning of their government.

This principle is described in the following verse of Rik Ved:

Yatvān Brahṃā bhavati sārathī.  
 —Rik Ved 1.158.6

"When the self-referral intelligence of nature is fully enlivened in consciousness, then the infinite organizing power of Natural Law becomes the administrator of all activity."

The Bhagavad-Gītā affirms that such skill in action—harnessing the supreme intelligence of Nature to conduct all affairs—results when the consciousness of the individual is identified with the Unified Field of Natural Law, the Constitution of the Universe:

Yogasthāḥ kuru karmāṇi.  
 —Bhagavad-Gītā 2.48

"Established in the Unified Field of Natural Law, perform action."

The Yog Sūtr of Patañjali makes clear that such individuals transform the environment in which they live by creating an integrated national consciousness, free of conflict and violence:

Tat samādhanu vairāgyāgāh.  
 —Yog Sūtr 2.35

"In the vicinity of those whose awareness is established in the Unified Field of Natural Law, hostile tendencies are eliminated."

### Verified by Modern Science

Modern science supports this ancient wisdom. Extensive research has

found that a large group of experts in our Natural Law-based programmes, which include Maharishi's Transcendental Meditation and TM-Sidhi Programme, reduces negative tendencies such as violence and crime and strengthens positive trends throughout society. The spontaneous generation of these benefits from greater coherence in collective consciousness has been called by scientists the *Maharishi Effect*.

### Automation in Administration

Both modern science and ancient Vedic Science establish the authenticity of our programmes to bring national law into alliance with Natural Law and create a nation free from problems. The result of integrated national consciousness is automation in administration—administration which is spontaneously as efficient and effective as the absolute, eternal, perfect administration of the ever-expanding universe.

This absolute phenomenon of administration begins in the self-referral state of the individual. The Bhagavad-Gītā describes the mechanics of creation and administration from the absolute, self-referral state of consciousness:

Prakṛitīḥ svāḥ avashābhīya  
 vīryāṇi punaḥ punaḥ,  
 bhūtagrāmāimāṇāḥ kṛtsnāḥ  
 avashāḥ prakṛitervashāḥ.  
 —Bhagavad-Gītā 9.8

"Taking recourse to my own self-referral nature, I create again and again. Creation and administration of creation, both are a natural phenomenon on the basis of my self-referral consciousness."

### Alliance with Nature's Government

Politics in modern times is a story of alternating multi-party democracy and dictatorial rule. Failing in its purpose to satisfy everyone, democracy falters and dictatorship arises. When one-man rule in man fails to bring satisfaction to all, democracy is restored.

Alliance with Nature's Government breaks this vicious cycle by giving government the ability to satisfy everyone. Because Nature's unified intelligence simultaneously maintains perfect order while supporting the infinite freedom and creativity of the diverse universe, alliance with this one supreme intelligence maintains order throughout society—the goal of one-man rule—while preserving and strengthening individual freedom—the goal of democracy.

### Maharishi's Absolute Theory of Government

While establishing Maharishi Vedic Universities around the world to bring the knowledge and practical programmes of Maharishi's Absolute Theory of Government to the leadership of every society, Maharishi's Absolute Theory of Government brings to light the Constitution of the Universe at the source of all the Laws of Nature. It will now be used to improve the efficiency of the man-made constitutions and laws of every country. Governments that would like to enjoy Maharishi's New Year gift of administration through Natural Law and thereby achieve automation in administration should contact:

**Maharishi Vedic University**  
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## Cave and Father's 40-Mile Trek Save Family

**Los Angeles Times Service**  
 CEDARVILLE, California — A California couple and their infant son missing for a week were found alive in a remote area of northwestern Nevada after being stranded in snow and freezing weather and seeking refuge in a cliffside cave.

"All three of them appear to be in remarkably good condition," said Diane Robertson, a spokeswoman for the California Highway Patrol.

James Daniel Stolpa, 21, an army private first class, wandered into Vya, a high desert hamlet about 20 miles east of here, and was found in an incoherent state by a road crew Wednesday morning, the authorities said. He had walked more than 40 miles (65 kilometers) to reach the outpost, after having left his family two days earlier in the cave in a snow-wrapped, rocky sheep pasture known as Hell's Canyon.

Jennifer Stolpa, 20, and their 5-month-old

son, Clayton, were found in the cave by rescuers who were guided to the site by Private Stolpa.

The baby was reported to good condition, having survived by nursing, while Private Stolpa and his wife, who was wearing thin socks and tennis shoes, suffered frostbite and mild hypothermia, the authorities said. The family had a sleeping bag and extra clothing but no food or water in the cave, and the couple had to eat snow to survive.

## Snowed In, California Braces for More

**By Jane Gross**  
**New York Times Service**  
 McCLOUD, California — After seven years of drought, this remote Sierran County town is buried under two meters feet of snow and oldtimers are doing the back-breaking work of shoveling their roofs while dreaming of summer, when the mountain lakes will be brimming and the pine forests less likely to burst into flame.

"A lot of people will grumble for a while," said Dick Wood, a semiretired wallpaper hanger who cleared his roof so that it would not collapse under the next grooming load of snow and stocked up on kerosene in case falling trees down power lines again. "But in the end they'll be happy, because we need the water."

Mr. Wood rested from his labors by a wood-burning stove at the McCLOUD Soda Shoppe and Cafe on Main Street, reminiscing with friends about the last comparable snowfall four decades ago and waiting for the next big storm, which forecasters said was near.

Up and down California on Wednesday, people braced for another wave of the wet, cold weather that has caused havoc there in recent weeks, especially in the northern half of the state. At least six weather-related deaths have been reported as a result of avalanches, accidents and falling trees. The California Highway Patrol has made dozens of helicopter rescues of people stranded in snowmobiles or vans.

Road closings and tire chain restrictions

have been common in the northeastern counties of Sierran and Shasta and in the High Sierra ski country, where whiteouts periodically close the slopes. Gas stations and grocery stores in snowbound regions have run low on supplies.

Residents are urged to listen to emergency radio broadcasts for warnings of mudslides in the coastal mountains, floods along swollen rivers or other natural cataclysms that punctuate California life.

The heavy weather is great news for ski resort operators and hydrologists, who measured the snowpack and its water content at Echo Summit in the Sierra on Tuesday and found it to be the "deepest and wettest in many years."

## Clinton Set To Maintain Haiti Policy U.S. Tells Ukraine: No Deal It Rejects Bargaining to Win Ratification of START-I

**By Steven A. Holmes**  
**New York Times Service**  
 WASHINGTON — Hoping to stave off a flood of new Haitian refugees, aides to President George Bush and President-elect Bill Clinton said in an unusual joint statement that both men are pressing for a political settlement in the troubled nation.

After reports that the Clinton administration would adopt a more liberal policy toward Haitian refugees, Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger and the man who has been designated to replace him, Warren M. Christopher, said Wednesday that they "share the goal of restoring democracy to Haiti, safeguarding human rights of all Haitians on the island, and helping the parties find a lasting solution that will end Haiti's suffering and attain new support for Haiti's economy and people."

The statement pledged to support an initiative by the United Nations and the Organization of American States to find a political solution in Haiti.

State Department officials said the statement was issued at the behest of Clinton transition officials. "It was their suggestion and we agreed," said a State Department official who spoke on condition that he not be identified. "It is important that there be a smooth transition on this issue."

On Tuesday, aides to Mr. Clinton presented him with a proposal to make it easier for refugees to apply in Haiti for political asylum. Since Mr. Clinton had been sharply critical of Mr. Bush's policy of returning Haitians fleeing on boats without giving them a hearing, Clinton aides worry that the perception that he will be more flexible will set off a new wave of refugees.

The statement, released in Washington and Little Rock, Arkansas, was an attempt to allay Haitian thinking of fleeing to wait, while emphasizing that a political settlement was in the works.

The statement pointedly urged "all sides" to be "responsible to the entreaties of the United Nations and the O.A.S." State Department officials said that in recent months they had urged the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the president of Haiti who was deposed in a military coup in September 1991, to make concessions in order to return to power.

Reverend Aristide has resisted, arguing that he was duly elected and that his ouster was illegal.

**By Don Oberdorfer**  
**Washington Post Service**  
 WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has rebuffed an appeal by a high-level delegation from Ukraine for additional U.S. measures that would facilitate Ukrainian ratification of the first strategic arms reduction treaty.

A senior U.S. official said the Ukrainian delegation was told emphatically that Washington would not bargain to persuade Ukraine's legislature to ratify its commitment to remove nuclear weapons from its soil.

"We're not going to bargain for their vote," the official, who asked not to be quoted by name, said Wednesday. "We're not going to bid up the price."

The official echoed a statement by Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger complaining about the delay in Ukrainian ratification and said Ukraine should promptly move ahead in keeping with statements by its president, Leonid M. Kravchuk, including a promise that he made to President George Bush.

Ukraine's ratification of the treaty known as START-I, which was signed in May by Ukraine and two other successor states to the Soviet Union, is considered a pivotal issue for the future of strategic arms control.

Russia has made it clear that it will not carry out its START-I obligation to reduce its nuclear weapons unless Ukraine ratifies its own promise to rid itself of the strategic nuclear weapons on its soil. Russian failure to carry out START-I would make a deal letter of the even more ambitious START-II treaty signed in Moscow last Sunday by Mr. Bush and the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin.

About 1,650 strategic nuclear warheads from the former Soviet Union are in Ukraine, according to the

Arms Control Association, a private group advocating arms control. This compares to about 8,000 strategic warheads in Russia, the group said, and around 1,500 warheads in Kazakhstan and Belarus, two other former Soviet states.

The chairman of Ukraine's National Disarmament Committee, Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Tarasuk, said Wednesday that those problems were important to the legislature, which he depicted as having a mind of its own.

Guarantees of Ukrainian security from the United States, Russia and other powers, which would be provided in return for Ukraine giving up the nuclear weapons on its territory, Mr. Tarasuk said Ukrainian officials hoped for declarations, either jointly or separately, from "the highest political levels."

Special security assurances for Ukraine have been under discussion between the United States, Russia, Britain and perhaps other powers. But U.S. sources were emphatic in saying these assurances would be provided after, not before, Ukraine ratifies START-I as well as the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, effectively renouncing any nuclear ambitions.

Funds to assist Ukraine in the dismantling of nuclear weapons, Mr. Tarasuk gave no estimate of these costs, but dismissed a figure of \$1.5 billion provided earlier by another Ukrainian official. Mr. Bush, in a recent letter to Mr. Kravchuk, offered \$175 million to assist Ukraine.

Issues regarding the conditions, placement and methods of dismantling strategic nuclear warheads, Ukraine would like more "technical control" over the use of the weapons on its soil. Mr. Tarasuk said attempts to place the weapons under the control of Russia, rather than the Commonwealth of Independent States, which includes Ukraine, are unacceptable.

## Rebels Allow El Salvador's Leader To Delay Purge of Defense Chief

**By Shirley Christian**  
**New York Times Service**  
 USULUTAN, El Salvador — President Alfredo Cristiani has confirmed for the first time that he is retaining his top military chief, General René Emilio Ponce, who was supposed to have been included in an army purge that is part of the accords that ended the 12-year civil war.

But leaders of the former guerrilla front with whom the peace was negotiated took a conciliatory stance toward Mr. Cristiani's insistence on delaying part of the purge, saying they believed "the process of purification is under way and will conclude successfully."

Joaquín Villalobos, the most effective military strategist of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front during the war, said the former rebels did not support Mr. Cristiani's plan 100 percent but that it was necessary "to handle that with great moderation and to understand the purge in context."

The comments that after days of talks they may have found some common ground that allowed Mr. Cristiani to go forward with his plan to stagger the purge between now and the end of his term, in May 1994, with General Ponce, the defense minister, probably remaining until then. Under the peace accords, the entire purge was to have been completed already.

After strolling through the town of Usulután from a military ceremony with General Ponce at his side, Mr. Cristiani said at a news conference that "for the moment, there is no plan to remove the minister or vice minister of defense."

General Ponce and his deputy, General Orlando Zepeda, were understood to be on the list of more than 100 army officers selected by a three-man purge commission for removal from the army or transfer out of command positions on the grounds that they were responsible for the worst abuses of civilians during the war.

Although Mr. Cristiani insisted on Wednesday that the country was calm and the military behaving

with professionalism in the face of the beginning of the purge of its upper ranks, he had used the argument of national stability to the former guerrillas to defend his plan to delay part of the purge.

The former guerrillas said they had halted the destruction of their surface-to-air missiles, which was the final phase of their weapons destruction program under United Nations observation, because that should go in tandem with the military purge.

Both sides said they were waiting to hear the reaction of the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, to the phased purge plan, which was delivered to UN officials in New York on Tuesday.

**Czech Walls Did Have Ears**  
**Reuters**  
 PRAGUE — More than 160 electronic listening devices were found in the embassies and homes of German, Austrian and British diplomats in Czechoslovakia after the overthrow of communism.

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

**The Solution for Iraq**

Baghdad's deployment of anti-aircraft missiles near and inside the no-flight zone declared over southern Iraq directly threatens the lives of allied pilots. President George Bush and allied leaders have issued a stern and necessary response: Either Iraq shuts down the missile sites on its own by Friday or the allies may have to do it for them. But firm reaction is not enough. It will soon be up to the Clinton administration to move beyond the present cycle of provocation and response and take steps to secure a definitive peace. Nearly two years after Desert Storm, key provisions of the UN ceasefire resolution remain unfulfilled, and the initiative seems to be slipping into Iraqi hands. Saddam Hussein has redefined the confrontation to his own advantage. What began as an impressive international effort to reverse dangerous Iraqi policies begins to look like a macho contest of wills between the Iraq dictator and President Bush. Saddam's chances of clinging to power are far better if he can pose as a nationalist underdog rather than an international reprobate leading his people to ruin. President-elect Bill Clinton's challenge on taking office will be not just to bang tough but to re-establish the underlying purpose: Baghdad's return to the community of law-abiding states through full compliance with UN resolutions. The Gulf War, so brilliantly executed on the battlefield, has yet to be translated into a conclusive peace. Washington suspended

hostilities in February 1991, contingent on Iraq's acceptance of cease-fire terms. The UN Security Council formally incorporated these terms into Resolution 687. The resolution required the destruction of all Iraqi biological, chemical and nuclear weapons and facilities, along with most missiles, backed up by intrusive inspections. Subsequent resolutions provided humanitarian protection for Kurds and Shiites, defined a new border with Kuwait and assessed compensation for war damages. Iraq has refused to comply to almost every particular. That gives the coalition allies explicit license to continue the economic embargo and an implicit license to continue military actions closely linked to enforcement of the cease-fire terms. Mr. Clinton has said he fully agrees with Mr. Bush's present Iraq policies. And he pledges full enforcement of all relevant UN resolutions. But to regain the initiative, he needs to redefine the issues. Early in his term, he ought to spell out what steps Iraq must take to satisfy its obligations—especially the arms provisions of Resolution 687. He should make plain that by full compliance, Iraq, even under Saddam Hussein, can have the embargo lifted and recover its sovereignty. Baghdad should not be allowed to evade its responsibilities—or muddy the issues—without a clear international response. On both counts, Mr. Clinton will have to lead the way. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**Give Hope to Haiti**

Hoping to avert another wave of desperate Haitian refugees, the incoming and outgoing U.S. administrations are working together visibly and closely. The first and easiest thing to do is to reassure Haitians that they have not been forgotten and abandoned. The next, considerably harder, is to work out less harsh and unforgiving treatment in the United States for those who flee. The third, much harder still but also most important, is to go to work on the conditions in Haiti that cause its people to leave. It is rare for two administrations of different parties to work together in a transition as openly as these two, to their credit, are doing. But it is not entirely optional. If they fail, they will find themselves confronted with thousands more boat people headed toward Florida, at risk of drowning, only to be summarily dumped back on their impoverished island by the Coast Guard. A wooden freighter carrying several hundred Haitians made its way into Miami harbor early on Tuesday, adding to the bitter quarrel over discriminatory treatment of refugees. Not far from the ship, at Miami's Krome Avenue Detention Center, 160 Haitians are launched on a hunger strike to protest the disparity between the reception of people fleeing Cuba, who get automatic asylum, and themselves, who are imprisoned. The political justification is

that the Cubans are escaping a Communist despotism. But, regarding human rights, there is not much to choose between one country and the other. The remedy in both is democracy. Haiti's first freely elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, had the bad habit of inflaming his country's many divisions with his violent rhetoric. Overthrown by a soldiers' mutiny, he barely got out of the country with his life. That was 16 months ago, and it would take foreign troops to reinstall him—a solution as unrealistic as it is undesirable. Bill Clinton needs to press for a compromise. If the army could be persuaded to accept rudimentary reform, that would provide an occasion for the Organization of American States to drop its embargo. At this point the embargo is doing nothing but ruining the honest and enriching the smugglers, many of whom are the soldiers it was supposed to punish. President Aristide is going to have to remain abroad for the time being while the presence of foreign observers to Haiti is expanded, a civil police force independent of the army is at last established and a modest increase in foreign aid begins to stir the economy back to life. That would be enough to give Haiti the most precious of national resources, hope for a better future. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

**Chelsea Goes to School**

The announcement that the Clintons' daughter will attend private school in the District of Columbia was instantly construed as a vote of no confidence in public schools generally and in those of the District in particular. The ballot is in, many seemed to be saying. The Clintons privately rejected the very public schools that they so passionately profess allegiance to. Some in the press corps, attempting to deconstruct a terse statement on the decision to send the young girl to Sidwell Friends, spent the better part of Tuesday's briefing asking: How truly committed to public education can the president-elect possibly be? We don't think this event is or was about Bill Clinton's educational policy. A few public and private schools were canvassed by the Clinton family. Their objective was to find the place where Chelsea Clinton—soon to be a heavily protected, watched, covered and otherwise affected presidential child—might have the best chance of maintaining at least a degree of privacy and normality in her daily school life. Presidential actions are regularly read for symbolism. But this wasn't a decision about where to play golf; it was a decision about schooling a 12-year-old child who for the next four years must live, at best, in highly unusual, not to say abnormal circumstances. There were fierce attempts to pry all sorts

of embedded messages from the explicit one: "As parents we believe this decision is best for our daughter at this time," said the Clintons. Mr. Clinton, so often accused of bending like a reed with the prevailing political winds, on this question clearly put politics aside. No doubt his daughter, just coming out of Little Rock's public schools, had something to say about what kind of high school she would like to attend. The rap, of course, is that the Clintons are exercising a choice that other parents cannot exercise. That is the wicked truth. The Clintons, like other families of means, can choose among houses and doctors and schools and much else. The poor are more limited in their choices, which is all the more reason, as spokesman George Stephanopoulos pointed out, to make sure that the country's public schools receive the federal government's scarce resources. That is what "choice," as a political issue, is about: the diversion of public funds to private and parochial schools, which Mr. Clinton opposes. He favors instead working toward greater equality and expansion of educational opportunity in the public schools. This is a legitimate issue that deserves public debate, but it is separate from the very special circumstances affecting a White House child. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

**Other Comment**

**START at a Transition Time**  
It is perhaps fitting that the president of the United States who promised a kinder, gentler nation and spent much of his presidency overseeing the burial of the Cold War should in his last moments in office sign the pact for a dramatic reduction in the arsenals of the world's two mightiest nations. No less appropriate is the signing, for the Russian side, of the "document of the century" by President Boris Yeltsin, who played a key role in the reshaping of the course of history. Arguably, one leader is no his way out of office while the other has a less-than-firm grip on his government. Yet, the conjunction of political balances in their respective countries is such that the best chances of ratification is at this moment of transi-

tion. In the United States, a treaty signed by the outgoing Republican president has better chances of bipartisan support, while in Russia, President Yeltsin faces mounting opposition that could shoot down START-2 if ratification is delayed for long. Though the Cold War is dead and buried, it is prone to resurrection. —The Observer (New Delhi).  
**Japan's Nuclear Intentions**  
Other countries of the world will not rest assured by our mere words to never produce nuclear weapons. A reliable international control mechanism is a requisite condition. And in our approach to such arrangements, the disclosure of information should form the basis of our policy. —Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

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**Americans Can't Do It All, or Do It Alone**

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — After the nasty campaign, both George Bush and Bill Clinton have been handling the transition with mutually respectful elegance. It is to their personal credit, and more important, provides a pole of stability at a time of great international uncertainty when virtually all major governments that the United States has to deal with are weak and indecisive. But there are limits to how far the United States is willing and able to carry the main burden of maintaining some order in the world. As soon as he is president, Mr. Clinton and his secretary of state, Warren Christopher, will be hard-pressed to come up with some basic ideas on how to proceed. There isn't time for the usual months of argumentative review by the new team. President Bush has helped, with a last spurt of activism endorsed by Mr. Clinton, making some hard calls instead of sitting back and handing them over. Intervention in Somalia, signature of START-2 with Russia and probably committing to the use of force in Bosnia set the course for continuity. He could help more to revitalize the Middle East peace process, which is foundering, by resuming dialogue with the PLO. That is a domestically tough political decision, easier for an outgoing administration, as President Ronald Reagan showed before the Bush inauguration. It would ease the problem that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin made for himself by creating solidarity between the PLO and rival anti-peace Hamas fundamentalists with the understandable deportation of some 400 Hamas activists. The central issue is bigger, however, than any of these specific questions. It is the role that the United States wants to play, mindful that nothing much gets done without it and that it needs partners to get much done. How are these requirements to be balanced without overloading America to the point of refusal, or hamstringing it? France provides a good example of the delicate

adjustments required. Of all the allies, France is most prepared to accept that the world will not run itself respectably without an effort by those who are able to establish rules of the road. It is eager to play a part and craves acknowledgment. But it is torn. Without the United States, it hasn't the weight to make a big difference, so it must admit the necessity for close cooperation. That very obligation provokes resentment, a sense of being unduly diminished. Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy reflects this in a long, politically self-serving analysis in *Le Monde*. He makes it sound as if France needed to see the United States as a hostile rival in order to promote European integration, as the Soviet enemy promoted alliance cohesion in the Cold War. Such ambiguous reactions to U.S. initiative—or lack of it, as the case may be—won't go away. They make multilateralism essential. The key institutions, in the vital field of security, are the United Nations and NATO. It is a measure of the new reliance on the

United Nations that it now has 60,000 troops in the field, compared with 10,000 at the start of 1992, and demands for more are piling up. How much should the United States support? NATO is quietly but diligently working to transform itself for an undefined new mission, aimed at extending the peace among allies to the east and providing a resource base for interventions elsewhere. NACC (pronounced *nack-see* by initiates), the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, is taking on substance as the place where NATO and former Warsaw Pact members are developing limited military relations. They have gone further than generally noticed, but they stop well short of defense guarantees or coordination. New decisions, involving fundamental policy, will be required. The threat of a spreading Balkan war endangers European stability, particularly around Hungary. The number of ethnic Hungarians living on the other side of borders with Romania, Slovakia and former Yugoslavia equals a third of Hungary's actual population, which would not sit still for any "ethnic cleansing" of brethren. Poland is uneasy about German rightist claims to Silesia, as the Czechs are about the Sudetenland. Practically every country in the East, including ex-Soviet republics, has border worries. They would like to join NATO, but that is simply not under consideration. But there should be some intermediate status between membership and NACC niceties that would give the psychological and political assurance of safety to help consolidate democracy and constrain harsh nationalism. The United States has to be the first to decide. Mr. Clinton has not inherited the "end of history" but a tumultuous new beginning. The longer the central question is left unanswered, the less will attractive options be available. —Flora Lewis.



By BADO in Le Droit (Grenoble). © CW Syndicate.

**Germany: The Descendants Are Plain Dangerous**

By Michael Peterson

WEITERSTADT, Germany — I am an *Auslander* living in Germany, one of the very few American writers residing here. I have lived in Germany 13 of the past 19 years—my children were born here. Having spent a year in Vietnam with the Marines, I have no personal fear as an *Auslander*, or am I really worried about the safety of my teenage sons? They are tall and blond—Aryan fantasies. However, I am considering leaving Germany when their school term ends because of three recent incidents. They are personal, rather insignificant, but disturbingly portentous. In November my 17-year-old son's car had a front wheel blowout as it

years' probation for murdering several foreigners. I am apprehensive about German justice for my trouble-making "foreigner" son. Then the other night, as every night, I was walking my dog through the village. A group of rowdy teenagers approached; this was not uncommon, but for the first time since living in Germany I felt angry. Nothing happened—they stumbled past in semi-drunken happiness, and the dog and I continued on our way, but my sons were still out (it was a Saturday night) so my anxiety did not pass until they returned safely. Because I had never felt concern or threat before, I had to analyze why I suddenly did. Naturally it has to do with the violence directed toward *Auslanders*. Then the other day an incident occurred out of Kalka or Art Buchwald: I was apprehended by the Polizei for "unauthorized use of a garbage can." On my way to the gym to exercise, I had pulled into an autobahn rest stop and thrown a sack of trash into a container. I was immediately rushed by undercover police who flashed badges and asked me for all my papers—car registration, identification, etc. Trying hard not to treat this as a joke, I complied good-naturedly, but was informed that "unauthorized use of a garbage can" is a legitimate and severe offense in Germany—one can't just throw any trash into an autobahn garbage can; it has to be related to the stop itself. I was ordered to put the sack back in my car and was let off with a stern warning, probably because I was an American and obviously obtuse, or perhaps as a reward for a littering American who hadn't thrown the gar-

bage in the road—but had I been German I would have been fined. Had I been a Turk, Romanian or black, well, I wonder if I wouldn't have been taken to police headquarters and formally charged, with deportation proceedings started. Two thousand violent acts have been committed in the last several months against foreigners, and at least 17 foreigners have been murdered, but special police details are doing undercover work at rest stops to ensure that the correct garbage goes in the correct garbage can, and an American teenager with a concussion is arrested for leaving his car after it had a blowout. I can tell you from having lived here 13 years: When the Germans get this orderly, even more anal than usual, it's time to worry. When they start into their orderly mode, watch out, because what is first and foremost not in order are all these foreigners, and when Germans start looking for the causes of their societal problems the scapegoats have the unfortunate fate of turning into lamp shades and medical experiments. I am fully aware of the revisionist overwhelming majority of Germans have for the anti-foreigner, neo-Nazi violence and murders. I know of the massive demonstrations against the fledgling terror, and even that professional soccer players wore the slogan "My friend is a foreigner." I know the Germans are "good," and I like Germany well enough. But... Years ago other Germans were "good" and deplored Nazi violence. Had one asked them what they thought of murdering 6 million Jews and trying out the gold fillings of their teeth, they would have responded with incredulity and outrage—

**India: The Nation's Democratic Identity Is at Stake**

By Sunanda K. Datta-Ray

CALCUTTA — Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao faces two main problems. The first is what to do with a small plot of ground where a centuries-old mosque stood in the northern city of Ayodhya—until Hindu zealots tore it down on Dec. 6. The second is the challenge of the Hindu revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party, BJP, which is demanding immediate elections in hopes of wresting power from Mr. Rao's Congress (I) Party. The outcome will decide more than the fate of the government. It may shape India's survival as a liberal democracy. Mr. Rao has refused to pick up the BJP gauntlet, saying elections will

not be held before 1996. He is trying to play for time on the Ayodhya site, claimed by both Hindus and Muslims as sacred. But his efforts at evenhandedness seem to carry little weight with India's Muslim population of more than 100 million. While some Muslims are inclined to compromise with Hinduism, many others are prepared to defend what they regard as their rights. A high priest of the Jumma mosque in New Delhi, the most important place of Islamic worship in India, defied government orders on New Year's Eve by leading a process-

ion of militant Muslims to a prayer meeting at the place where Babur's mosque formerly stood in Ayodhya. A makeshift temple to the Hindu god-goddess Ram, who is believed to have been born there, now occupies the site. Police, fearing a repeat of the religious riots of December, in which more than a thousand died, stopped the Muslim procession. Any chance of Indian Muslims accepting the ban disappeared when thousands of Hindus came two days later to worship at the illegally constructed temple. Judges of the Allahabad high court had ruled Jan. 1 that Hindus could perform rites there. But Muslims are in no mood to make allowance for such niceties. For them, the Allahabad court is an arm of a Hindu administration. They accuse the authorities of standing by while Hindus pulled down Babur's mosque in December. Mr. Rao hopes to placate Muslims as well as Hindus by building both a mosque and a temple on the disputed site. But extremists in both communities have rejected this idea. And the government's attempt to acquire land for the two structures has run into legal entanglements. Hindu militants are jubilantly demanding immediate parliamentary polls. The ban on extremist Hindu organizations, the dismissal of BJP governments in four states, and the arrest of some BJP stalwarts may actually have strengthened the Hindu lobby. If India were to go to the polls now, the Congress (I) Party would probably lose Muslim support without gaining Hindu votes. More dangerously, the election might turn into a referendum on the character of the Indian state and the status of minority communities. The BJP demands that India be defined officially as a Hindu nation and that all Indians—including Muslims, Christians and Sikhs—be designated Hindus. The founding fathers of the Indian republic chose a secular identity. They decreed that while all religions ranked as equals, the government had a special duty to protect minority faiths. As prime minister, Nehru warned repeatedly that if anything could destroy India it was the religious fanaticism of the Hindus. To do him and his successors jus-

**Change, Not Extremism**

By James C. Clad

WASHINGTON — With the destruction of the Ayodhya mosque, a revolution in political identity is sweeping India. More and more Indians are defining themselves as Hindu. Shopkeepers, middle-income farmers, disgruntled military men, civil servants and others are now identifying with, and voting for, the Bharatiya Janata Party. The BJP, often called ultranationalist, represents an alter ego to the outcastism developed by Mahatma Gandhi. His Indian National Congress sought European-style rights and institutions, whereas the movement that inspired the BJP, the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, looked to the classical past, before Muslim invaders swept into South Asia. The BJP now gains steadily as other parties fail. The long-dominant Congress (I) Party can no longer articulate the ideals of a oonationalist state. The Communists inspire no confidence. Other parties lack national appeal. Indians see the government apparatus, bequeathed half a century ago by the British, seizing up. The decline of Congress (I) mirrors deteriorating governance and pervasive corruption across the country. These trends hasten the BJP's rise. The party won just two seats in the 1984 general elections. Last year, the BJP became the second-largest grouping in Parliament. The prospect of a BJP national government arouses strong feelings, with opponents painting apocalyptic pictures. Can the BJP seriously be planning a sustained attack on Muslims if it comes to power? Such visions recall the religious massacres during the partition of British India in 1947. Such alarmism is far-fetched. When a predecessor party to the BJP joined a national coalition government in the 1970s, Indian villages probably had more religious peace than at any time since. For electoral purposes, Congress (I) often plays more on Muslim fears than does the BJP. BJP ranks include some unpleasant elements. The Bajrang Dal, an overtly anti-Muslim group, merits the term fanatic. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad, a missionary body, has a leader who mutters about "Christian conspiracies." Such worrying tendencies exist within the broad Hindu revivalist movement, of which the BJP is only a part. The party retains an essentially moderate leadership. The West must realize that the BJP represents change. The BJP is a coming power; the international community must be prepared to deal with it.

tee, India has so far sustained a record of tolerance not matched by many African and Asian countries. This is part of the problem. Hindu zealots accuse the authorities of pampering Muslims. The BJP leader, Lal Krishna Advani, whom many Indians regard as the prime minister-in-waiting, is now in jail. He blames Congress (I) Party "minorityism" for the troubles that wrack India—violence, separatist terrorism, high inflation and higher unemployment. The BJP expects Hindus, who comprise 80 percent of India's 850 million people, to rally to its cry that Hinduism is in danger. With no answer in sight to the Ayodhya dispute, and a slim majority in Parliament, Mr. Rao may be forced to call elections, especially if the BJP carries out its threat of a civil disobedience campaign. If he then wishes to avoid defeat, the prime minister will have to prove to Indians that secularism still pays. The writer, editor of the Indian newspaper *The Statesman*, contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

**The Quotas Can Mean Quagmire**

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Reagan Democrats squawk about Bill Clinton shortchanging them in favor of Carter foreign policy liberals. Jewish leaders complain that the Clinton team is not sufficiently Jewish or pro-Israel. Women and blacks demand their share of the diplomatic and defense pie. Nothing new here in job jockeying, particularly not among Democrats—except in degree. But degree can be everything. Under daily pounding, the president-elect is taking a good idea—making his national security team "look like America"—too far too fast. If his devotion to diversity congeals into artificial and goofy quotas, his team will overflow with people who are not up to their responsibilities and who will not get along with each other, or with him. Many women, blacks and others are more than ready for the most senior posts on the domestic side of the administration. Many have had plenty of experience in Congress or in state and local government. But very few have comparable grounding in national security positions. More women and blacks need bonding at midlevel positions at State and Defense and should be given the edge for those posts. As for conservative Democrats and pro-Israel Jews, they, too, deserve representation in the administration. But some job candidates from these groups can't work with anyone who disagrees with them. Their tolerance for diversity is zero, and Mr. Clinton has to exercise great care not to mortgage his policies to their rigid views. Many of these people screamed a year ago that President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker were anti-Semitic and enemies of Israel. The truth was that both men wanted to change certain hard-line Israeli policies, not hurt Israel. Now these self-appointed arbiters of who loves Israel are targeting Secretary of State-designate Warren Christopher and the national security adviser-to-be, Anthony Lake. Yet none have the foggiest idea what either Mr. Lake or Mr. Christopher think about Israel. The appointees' guts rest solely on their having served Jimmy Carter. And while some Carter officials were too hard on Israel and naive about the Arabs, so were scores of officials in every administration since Harry Truman's. Singing out Jimmy Carter is particularly monstrous because he undoubtedly did more to ensure Israel's security than any president before or since. At direct risk to his power and prestige, he passionately brought about peace between Egypt and Israel at Camp David. The treaty, along with Israeli military power, has prevented a new Middle East war. Nonetheless, Mr. Clinton seems poised to reward the purveyors of this anti-Carter, guilt-by-association garbage by naming ideologues of their choice to his team. Nothing better illustrates Mr. Clinton's thinking about diversity and his vulnerability to pressure than his last-minute juggling of appointments three weeks ago. He had settled firmly on Mr. Christopher at State, Mr. Lake at the National Security Council and Les Aspin at the Pentagon. He was prepared to name Clifford Wharton, a black pension executive, as United Nations ambassador (after Ron Brown, another black leader, turned him down), Madeleine Albright to a senior State Department post and Thomas Pickering, a brilliant career diplomat, as director of Central Intelligence. But then women's groups weighed in heavily about being underrepresented in the cabinet. So Mr. Clinton shifted Mr. Wharton to the number two spot at State and moved Mrs. Albright over to the United Nations, with the promise to raise that job to cabinet status. Then the conservatives howled about being left out, although Mr. Aspin certainly fits their profile. To satisfy them, Mr. Clinton named James Woolsey, a staunch conservative as chief spy. Mr. Pickering may end up as special Middle East negotiator, which would please Jews and Arabs alike. All or most of these moves could turn out just fine. It is the next set of appointments that could cause trouble. If Mr. Clinton now names blacks or women who are not yet qualified for high posts, or Jews whose main aim will be to support Israel right or wrong, or conservatives whose principal efforts will be to savage former Carter administration officials whatever their individual records, he will be sorry—and so will America. —The New York Times.

**IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

**1893: In a Dickens Vein**

LONDON — Training schools for pickpockets, at which "Artful Dodgers" are taught the intricacies of their art by benevolent patrons, still exist in London. The chairman of the Penitentiary Prison Visiting Committee stated yesterday (Jan. 7) that during the past year 276 boys under sixteen were sent to prison. He asked one boy when he had first begun to steal, and he replied that he lived in a common lodging-house, where they were taught to pick pockets.

**1918: Over Where?**

LONDON — They are rapidly "Over There" over here. It is rapidly becoming the war song of England as well as America. The soldiers brought it over with them and now the orchestras in all the restaurants are playing it nightly. People have picked up the words and they join in the chorus. One night recently, when a thousand persons were having af-

ter-theatre supper in the big room of the Savoy Hotel, the orchestra struck up "Over There." The cheering was so enthusiastic that the orchestra played it a round dozen times, and the chorus of voices almost drowned the sounds of the instruments.

**1943: FDR Sees an End**

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] President Roosevelt stood today (Jan. 7) before a joint session of Congress and, after tannouncing the Axis powers by revealing hitherto secret figures showing the vastness of America's war production, predicted in somewhat veiled but unmistakable language that the "united nations" will defeat Germany, Japan and Italy before 1944 comes to an end. Facing an audience of notables who interrupted his speech with applause on forty-four occasions, the President declared that 1943 will bring "a very substantial advance along the roads that lead to Berlin and Rome and Tokyo."

صوتنا من الامل

OPINION

Applying the Bush Rules of Engagement to Bosnia

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When a departing president makes a serious effort to examine and articulate the idea that guided his foreign policy, attention should be paid.

"Force can be a useful back-drop to diplomacy," he told the cadets. "A complement to it, or if need be, a temporary alternative."

The president did not use the usual formulation of using force only when our vital national interests are at stake. Why not? "The relative importance of an interest is not a guide. Military force may not be the best way of safeguarding something vital, while using force might be the best way to protect an interest that qualifies as important but less than vital."

need for diplomacy during the Berlin Airlift, or economic sanctions and the marshaling of world opinion against Saddam Hussein before Operation Desert Storm.

sent troops to enforce order. This may have been thought through afterward (in the Nixon days, we called it "post-planning") but at least we now have a framework to embrace the Bush foreign policy.

Humanitarian Crises: Don't Forget the Victims

By David J. Scheffer

WASHINGTON — If a modern doctrine on humanitarian intervention begins to emerge from the Somali operation, it should embody more enlightening principles than those proposed by Charles Krauthammer in "Somalia, Yes, Bosnia, No: The Crucial Distinction" (Opinion, Dec. 12).

Such threats now easily encompass humanitarian calamities and can fall far short of genocide. Massive violations of human rights within a country can lead to large refugee migrations, internal armed conflicts spilling over national borders, dangerous pressures on regional resources, devastated economies with aid burdens stretching far into the next century or transnational environmental catastrophes.

The violation of collective human rights must be egregious, unconscionable and so pervasive as to affect thousands of individuals. This internal aggression can include "ethnic cleansing," widespread denial of food and shelter, unjust incarceration of thousands of civilians in detention or concentration camps, rampant torture and rape, indiscriminate shelling and military assaults on civilian populations, and mass casualties and killings of civilians.



No Room Between Fat and Anorexic

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — I have long regarded every trip past the checkout counter as the supermarket's version of a journey through the valley of death. It is a narrow and dangerous passage with candy bars to the left of you, tabloids to the right.

scaring words are about starvation. What they describe as their "normal" eating is someone else's strict diet.

But the photos that go with the piece are not about hunger and health. They are about glamour. What's the message? One picture is worth 600 calories a day?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Right to Pardon

Regarding the Bush pardons of former Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and others, it is now generally understood that 1) the president may pardon "except in cases of impeachment," as the U.S. Constitution states in Article 2, and that 2) the beneficiaries must face accusations that they had committed crimes, such as lying under oath to Congress, which are impeachable.

CIA assessment; no wonder they disliked Dusko at Langley.

He worked harder than any of us, spoke the language better and had better contacts. We all had contacts with the KGB; this was inevitable, as every second Soviet journalist worked for the organization. We all got information from these KGB men, but our job was to try to weed through it.

To Fight the Mutilation

Regarding "This Torture Can Be Stopped" (Opinion, Dec. 30): Much as I agree with A. M. Rosenthal in his passionate denunciation of clitoridectomy, I cannot but disagree with his suggestion that Western countries should exert economic pressure on governments to make them "truly fight female mutilation."

Ashamed of Europe

I am ashamed of the European governments. Their feeble excuses for inaction in the face of the brutal, hellish war in ex-Yugoslavia is unfathomable. Our European "leaders" apparently relish working out

How do you call a foreign country when you're already in one? Pick a card, any card.

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# Quirky Charms Of Chaotic Tunis

## Most People Are Passing Through, But It's Worth Stopping to Visit

By Michael Balter

**T**UNIS — On a recent Lufthansa flight from Frankfurt to Tunis, I sat in business class with a group of German businessmen. Each was toting a bulky briefcase stuffed with papers, but instead of suits, they wore bluejeans and denim shirts. When I asked the man sitting next to me who they worked for, he named a major German multinational corporation.

Did they have business in Tunis? I asked. Actually, he explained with a sheepish smile, they were on their way to Tripoli. Now that the frontier with Tunisia had reopened, this was the best way to get around the United Nations embargo on air travel to Libya. You fly to Tunis-Carthage airport,



A shop in Grand Souk de Chechias.

connect with one of the several daily flights south to the resort island of Djerba, rent a minibus, drive across the causeway to the Tunisian mainland, and continue the 150 or so kilometers (95 miles) to the Libyan border.

For most Western visitors, Tunis is a stop en route to someplace else: The luxury hotels of Djerba, the coastal cities of Sousse, Sfax, and Monastir, or the beaches of the Cap Bon peninsula. Although handfuls of German and Italian tourists can be found strolling among the medieval markets of the old medina, or sipping espresso in the sidewalk cafes along the Avenue Habib Bourguiba, since the Gulf war you rarely see a British or American face in the Tunisian capital. Perhaps visitors from the winning side are unsure of their welcome in a city that hosts the Arab League headquarters and the PLO's administrative offices. Everyone I met in Tunis, curious about my accented French, asked where I was from.

An American? Really? And what did I think of Saddam Hussein? The question was a taunt, to see how brave I thought I really was. Not so brave, actually, as I mumbled noncommittally about the complexities of the international situation.

Tunis is noisy, chaotic, and often unfriendly. All the easier, then, to appreciate those quirky charms the city does offer to the visitor who bangs around for more than a

day. Moreover, compared to the resort cities along the coast, a stay in Tunis is relatively inexpensive. The one-star hotel I chose at the edge of the medina was only about \$15 a night.

Until the late 19th century, the city did not extend much beyond the confines of the medina. The marshes of the shallow Lake of Tunis extended to the Bah el Bahr, or Sea Gate, which still stands on the Place de la Victoire next to the British Embassy. When the French invaded in 1881 and claimed Tunisia as their "protectorate," they drained much of the marshland and extended the city further east. Today the Ville Nouvelle, with its broad boulevards and Belle Epoque architecture, is the real center of Tunis, and the overcrowded medina has been largely abandoned to recent Arab immigrants.

It's easy to get lost in the medina's winding, narrow passageways, and most visitors stick to the two main streets, which begin at the Place de la Victoire: the Rue de la Kasbah, leading to the government buildings on the far side of the old town, and the Rue Jamaa Ezzitouna, which ends in front of the Great Mosque at the very center of the medina. Here I was accosted by a one-eyed Turkish perfumer, who led me through a maze of back streets and into a carpet shop, where we climbed several flights of stairs to a terrace with a sweeping view of the city. He refused my repeated offers to pay him, and seemed only mildly disappointed when I didn't buy any perfume.

The Avenue Habib Bourguiba, named after the hero of Tunisia's independence struggle and the nation's first president, is the main artery of the Nouvelle Ville. Prior to 1956, when France released the country from its beneficent protection, this wide boulevard was called the Avenue Jules Ferry, in honor of the 19th-century statesman whose machinations helped capture Tunisia for the French. The avenue's center meridian is lined with two rows of broad-leaved fig trees, and when the wind whips across the city — as it often does during the summer, when the parched Sahara descends in lungfuls of humid air from the Mediterranean Sea — thousands of sparrows race along the treetops and raise a high-pitched cacophony.

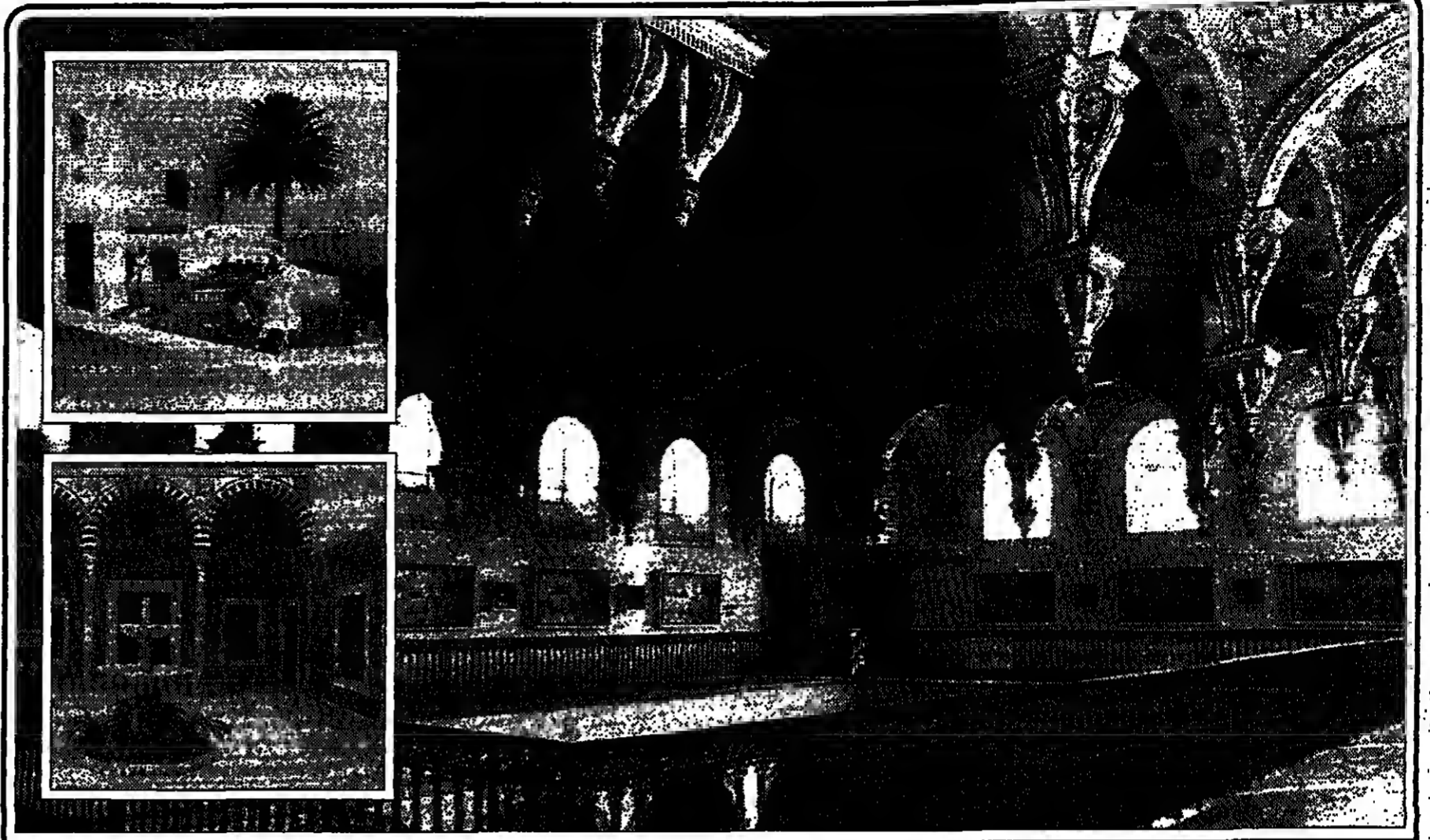
**U**NDER the trees, the booths of the flower sellers are redolent with jasmine, and the kiosks sell newspapers from around the world. But don't bother looking for the popular French daily Liberation, as the paper has been indefinitely banned by the Tunisian government for its allegedly "defamatory" coverage of the recent conviction in Paris of one Habib Ben Ali for drug trafficking. Ben Ali, who was tried in absentia, happens to be the brother of Tunisia's current president, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali.

The Avenue Habib Bourguiba is the departure point for a number of excursions out of the city center. A tram or bus ride through the western suburbs leads to the Bardo, the former palace of the beys, the civil administrators who ruled the city when Tunisia was in the grasp of the Ottoman Empire. The Bardo today is a spectacular museum. Its staggering collection of Roman mosaics covers most of the floors and walls, and the exhibition rooms are stuffed with statuary and other artifacts from the great cities of Roman Africa: Bulla Regia, Thuburbo Majus, Utica, and, of course, Carthage.

People who like their ruins relatively intact might find the remains of Carthage disappointing. The Romans didn't leave much standing when they destroyed the Phoenician city in A. D. 146. But for those who don't mind exercising a little imagination, the trip out along the Gulf of Tunis on the TGM railroad is recommended. The remains of the Baths of Antonine and the Roman villas are well worth exploring, however, and as the afternoon fades you can always continue on to the cafes and restaurants of Sidi-bou-Said.

This cliff-top village, a cluster of white houses with ornately trimmed blue doors, is so pretty that even the summer crowds of tourists can't detract from its charm. The view across the gulf is magnificent, and as twilight draws a pink curtain across the water, the lights of Tunis seem to beckon you back into the arms of that chaotic city.

Michael Balter is a free-lance journalist living in Paris.



The Bardo palace museum; insets: the Bay of Tunis from Sidi-bou-Said, top; courtyard of the Great Mosque.

# In Italy, See Man's Real Best Friend

By Susan Lumsden

**R**OME — The donkey, the first beast of burden to be domesticated, the plodding hero of Mediterranean civilization, is one of the planet's endangered species. But fear not, some intrepid Italians are taking on the challenge.

Classified as endangered in 1983 by the World Wildlife Fund, the wild African donkey (*Equus asinus africanus*) might soon be joined by his domestic cousins in Italy, now reduced to 100,000 from a million at the turn of the century.

A victim of mechanization, the donkey is still an object of veneration, particularly at Epiphany, on Jan. 6, when the Three Wise Men arrived in Bethlehem to worship the Christ Child. As a sign of humility, Melchior, the eldest wise man, traveled by donkey to the manger.

Throughout Christian art, the donkey has embodied the wisdom of patience and obedience, says Paolo Portoghesi, 61, an international architect, head of the Venice Biennale and a founding member of Gli Amici degli Asini or Friends of Donkeys, a small group of Italians dedicated to saving one of man's oldest friends from extinction in a country whose agriculture depended on the beast until the 1950s.

"The donkey has been useful to us for 6,000 years or ever since he was first domesticated in Nubia about 4,000 B. C. Now that we don't need him, we are dumping him into the garbage as if he were nothing," said Portoghesi.

The donkey is the animal that asked the least of man, said Portoghesi. Evolved in the North African desert, he requires little water and no shelter. "Although they are still a means of transport in the Sudan where I have worked, I became interested in donkeys only after my wife and I built a house in 1979 in Calcata, a small town 45 kilometers north of Rome in the old territory of the Etruscans.

"One day a farmer who still used a donkey to carry cow's milk told us of its newborn, which he didn't know what to do with, having just ordered a tractor, and tagged it for the slaughterhouse. We were horrified at the thought of an animal just born being destined for death. When we saw it, we were literally seduced, we bought it right away and named it Balthazar.

"A few years prior, there had been a film by Robert Bresson titled 'Au Hasard, Balhazar' whose protagonist was a donkey. It was one of the most beautiful films in the history of cinema. The donkey was a symbol of humility, suffering and obedience but with moments of rebellion, but gentle rebellion, it was so taken by it that, when confronted by



The Portoghesi's pet dog Gala with donkeys at Calcata farm.

this creature, I decided to raise donkeys to assuage the guilty conscience of man."

Italian donkey owners like Portoghesi, and Gli Amici plan to propagate the many sub-species of the peninsula and islands.

Princess Nicoletta d'Ardea Caracciolo, an art historian currently researching an exhibition on Catherine de' Medici, has eight amiatini donkeys on her farm at Magliano-in-Tuscan near Monte Amiata, which is near Montalcino and some of the best Brunello vineyards. Traditionally, donkeys were draped with grapes and celebrated with the harvest, she says, which is perhaps why donkeys live longer than horses, almost 40 years.

"Donkeys are also more intelligent, refusing burdens they cannot bear rather than tossing them later," said Caracciolo. "They are as affectionate as dogs, have good memories and tend to be loyal to mates and offspring." The latest arrival in Magliano is

Pallino ("Little Ball"), who is beige, male, three months old and thriving.

In art, donkeys are depicted from Greek vases to Giotto frescoes, in particular, those of the Scrovegni Chapel in Padua. According to Caracciolo, the most interesting discovery of the recent restoration of Beozzo Gozzoli's "Procession of the Magi" fresco in Florence were the three donkeys retrieved from the candle smoke and grime.

"As well as Melchior, the eldest Magi on a white donkey, it is now clear that Cosimo, the eldest Medici, is riding a brown donkey from Yemen, or possibly a mule, as a sign of his humility before the Christ Child. This is wonderful symbolism," said Caracciolo.

Donkeys weren't all that good, says Orlando Cianfroni, a farmer now retired in Settignano near Florence. "They could be bloody mean and bite to the bone if they didn't want to work. As far as I am con-

cerned, they only behaved when they were tired. Their value was their strength, particularly the males. Naturally, Christ chose a more docile female for his triumphal entry into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday."

Alfred Labhart, a Swiss journalist in Rome, finds donkeys particularly revealing of men in literature. A symptom of their long association with man, the tradition of speaking donkeys dates to the old Testament's Book of Numbers with Balaam beating an ass for refusing to budge in the desert.

"What have I done to deserve this beating, I, who served you so faithfully?" asked the ass, more or less. It was suddenly defended by the Angel of the Lord who had come to speak to Balaam privately in the desert, which is why the donkey stopped, having seen the angel before the more obtuse Balaam.

The fables of Aesop and La Fontaine have speaking donkeys. Children also know Pinocchio, who turned into a donkey for not paying attention at school — an outright insult to the animal so celebrated by the Latin writer Apuleius in "The Golden Ass."

One of the last sophisticated portrayals of the ass was Bottom, Shakespeare's erudite beast in a "A Midsummer Night's Dream." With industrialization and democracy, man seems to have become more outspoken and less in need of asses to express his inner soul.

**T**ODAY, donkeys could be harnessed economically for tourists who prefer seeing Italy's mountainous coastlines without competing with its exuberant drivers. Until the beginning of this century, Portoghesi said, there were guidebooks with donkey itineraries and prices. One such enthusiast was Robert Louis Stevenson, who wrote "Travels With a Donkey in the Cévennes" in France.

Then there are the nutritional and cosmetic benefits of donkey's milk so appreciated by the ancients. Indeed, the Emperor Nero's beautiful wife, Poppaea, probably sat on her husband's burning of Rome (64 A. D.) in her bath of asses' milk. It was provided daily by the 500 asses she kept in her stables.

Anyone interested in meeting one of man's oldest four-footed friends is invited to Calcata (pop. 800) on Jan. 17 for the Festa di Sant'Antonio, the patron saint of animals. The donkey race is scheduled for 3 P. M.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts in Italy.

**HEAR THIS**

Presidential libraries might sound like boring places to visit, but not Richard Nixon's. If you happen to be in Yorba Linda this weekend, you can get free admission (normally \$4.95) in honor of the birthdays of Elvis Presley (Friday, 58) and Nixon (Saturday, 80). Visitors can be photographed alongside lifelike cutouts of the King and the Imperial President and hear a tape of Nixon describing the singer as basically a shy guy in disguise.

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IN THE PARIS HERALD  
by Hebe Dorsey  
First hand reports of the giddy, glamorous lives of turn-of-the-century international society and the events that influenced their lives.

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## THE MOVIE GUIDE

**Ohkoshi**  
Directed by Shinji Soma, Japan.

The director of the prize-winning 1968 "Typhoon Club" confirms his promise with this fine picture about a 10-year-old girl and her busted-up parents. In place of plot he puts the viewer in front of the child (she is in every scene) and makes her experience ours. Consequently, we do not understand things much better than she does, and at the same time we are open to all the fears and wonders of her young life. A real Kyoto girl, she attaches importance to empty adult rituals, thinks that teasing your health makes everything all right, and that a meal together means happiness. Disabused, she wanders off during a Lake Biwa festival and in the extraordinary coda of this picture ends up alone in the forest with only the giant barges, the ritual fires of the mountain, the empty shrine and the great staring moon. Soma illuminates this innocent view of the universe with controlled compositions that comment on the characters, with a subdued display of the telling symbol (the lake, rain, a stream, the water glass on the triangular family dinner table), and a perfect performance from 10-year-old Tomoko Tabata. Easily one of the best Japanese films of the year, it is also the most searching view of childhood since Oshima made his 1969 "Boy."

(Donald Richie/IHT)



Robin Williams in "Toys."

**Hoffa**  
Directed by Danny DeVito, U.S.

In his 1960 book, "The Enemy Within," Robert F. Kennedy, soon to be the U.S. attorney general, wrote about his first face-to-face meeting with the man he had sworn to send to prison, James R. Hoffa, the powerful president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Kennedy was surprised by how short the labor leader was, "only five feet five and a half." Anyone who knows anything about Hoffa's rise and fall will

him. By omission they appear to sanction a complicated, dubious, if colorful, character. "Hoffa" is a remarkable movie, and a vivid cinematic work, but is that enough? I think it is.

(Vincent Canby, NYT)

**Toys**  
Directed by Barry Levinson, U.S.

"Toys" is a magnificent mess, a chaotic fantasy set in a brilliantly vivid, surreal landscape that recalls the paintings of Magritte and the pop-up illustrations in children's books. "Toys" dazzles the eye even as the mind goes numb attending to the narrative, which is about the apocalyptic battle for control of Zevo Toys, where whimsy is said to be a tradition but is more like a curse. Here is a nonmusical "Babes in Toyland" crossed with "Dr. Strangelove," a danceless "Nutcracker" that suggests "Paradise Lost," yet plays as if it were the nightmare of a child of 4. "Toys," with Donald O'Connor, Robin Williams and Joan Cusack, is supposed to be spontaneous and fun, but it has a drearily self-important message stolen from a bumper sticker: War is hazardous to the health of children and other living creatures. The confusions of "Toys" are so many that they appear intentional, as if arcane truths were to be discovered somewhere within.

(Vincent Canby/NYT)

سكيا من الامم





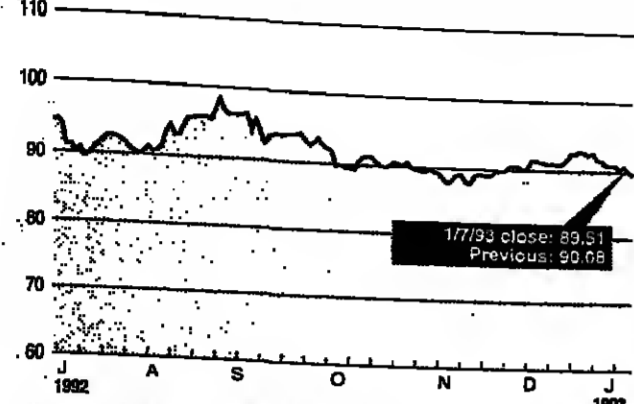


Quotas Mean Agmire

...H. Gelb ...Reagan Demo ...about Bill Clinton ...policy liberals ...

THE TRIB INDEX: 89.51

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors (Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services) and a list of countries.

How British Are Japan's Big 3?

By Erik Ipsen ...LONDON—As of last month, when the first Toyota rolled off a spanking new assembly line in Derbyshire, all three of Japan's mightiest car companies are churning out cars stamped Made in Britain.

French Franc Rises but Punt Still Pressured

By Carl Gewirtz ...PARIS—The French franc had its best day in almost a month Thursday, rising to 3.40 per Deutsche mark from around 3.4060 after news of the Bundesbank's modest easing.

Little Eva Airways Wants to Be One of the Big Boys

By Laurence Zuckerman ...TAIPEI—Despite cutbacks at airlines around the world, which have had combined losses of about \$9 billion in the past three years, Eva Airways of Taiwan is planning to spend \$4 billion to join the ranks of the leading international carriers this decade.

WALL STREET WATCH

A&W Works to Swallow A Raft of New Soft Drinks ...NEW YORK—After a parade of product introductions in recent months, the U.S. beverage business appears energized after a summer of cool weather and dreary sales.

Japan Hopes Wedding Can Cure Recession

Agency France-Press ...TOKYO—News of the engagement of the heir to the Chrysanthemum Throne has raised hopes in Japan that a royal wedding will lead the country out of its current recession.

Herald Tribune CONFERENCES

Advertisement for various conferences including 'HIGH TECHNOLOGY & PROFITABILITY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY' and 'INTERNATIONAL FUND MANAGEMENT: WHICH WAY ARE THE MARKETS MOVING?'.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Large table containing currency exchange rates and interest rates for various countries and financial instruments as of Jan. 7.

MARKET DIARY

Stock Prices Slide On Late Sell-Off

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange tumbled in the final hour of trading Thursday, buffeted by computer-guided sell orders and surging government bond yields.

The decline erased big gains in over-the-counter stocks and sparked a retreat to blue chips. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 3620 points lower at 3,268.96.

The high-flying Nasdaq Composite slid 3.64 to 678.21. Declining issues outpaced advances by about an 8-to-5 ratio.

Trading was unusually active, with more than 290 million shares changing hands on the Big Board.

The Dow Jones transportation average, counting the market's weakness, rose 12.49 to 480.23. Airline stocks, boosted by UAL Corp.'s plan to pare \$400 million from its 1993 budget, led the rally.

Investors started dumping Standard & Poor's 500 stocks late in the day, when the Dow industrials broke below 3,300, traders said.

The decline accelerated when the cause, said Jim O'Neill, chief international economist at Swiss Bank Corp. in London. "Nobody wants it."

The dollar ended the day higher in New York, bolstered by the Bundesbank's interest-rate cut. Reuters reported the Deutsche mark rose to 1.6380 Deutsche marks from 1.6350 DM at the close on Wednesday; to 1.25.15 yen from 1.25.15; to 1.4950 Swiss francs from 1.4885; and to 5.5670 French francs from 5.5665.

The pound eased to \$1.5310 from \$1.5423. The Irish pound is almost a lost cause, said Jim O'Neill, chief international economist at Swiss Bank Corp. in London. "Nobody wants it."

But many traders now believe it is only a matter of time before the punt becomes the latest victim of the turmoil in the currency grid, which last September forced the British pound and Italian lira out of the system. Many traders believe the punt must be devalued because Ireland's economy is so closely linked with Britain's.

"The Irish pound is almost a lost cause," said Jim O'Neill, chief international economist at Swiss Bank Corp. in London. "Nobody wants it."

FRANC: Help From Germany

(Continued from first finance page)

cent, appeared to be a last-ditch attempt to avoid that.

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With Investors Aplenty, Bond Issuers Go on a Spree

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Corporate issuers sold about \$3.5 billion of bonds in the U.S. market on Thursday, bringing the total so far this week to \$9.5 billion, feeding investors hungry for fixed-income securities.

The Eurobond market is also on route to a \$10 billion week. Issuers are meeting demand from mutual funds, which had large inflows of cash late last year, and from an estimated \$270 billion of bond redemptions scheduled for this year, according to data from IBI International.

Another source of funds is from central banks, which have been draining their currency reserves to prop up European currencies under attack by speculators who are betting the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System will unravel.

In the U.S. market, companies were taking advantage of low interest rates to tap investors. "If you look at 30-year rates, they're low in comparison to what we've seen in the past 20 years," said Paul Siegelbaum, senior manager at the World Bank.

The World Bank was among notable issuers with \$1.25 billion of 30-year bonds sold globally at a yield of 7.39 percent, 28 basis points above comparable U.S. Treasury returns. It was the longest maturity ever offered by the World Bank.

Time Warner Inc. paid 9.125 percent to borrow \$1 billion for 30 years. Unlike the triple-A rated World Bank, Time's debentures were on the cusp of the junk-bond market, garnering a minimal investment-grade rating from Standard & Poor's, BBB-minus.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

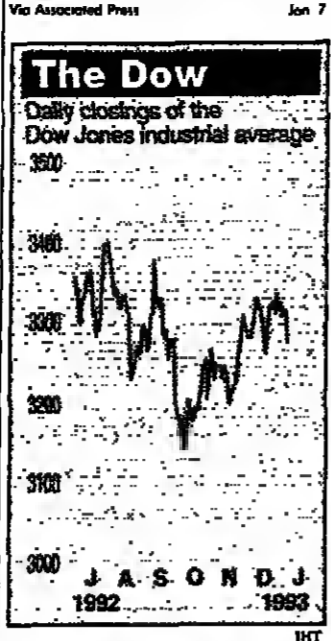


Table of NYSE Most Actives: Lists top trading volume stocks including IBM, AT&T, and General Electric.

Table of NYSE Diary: Lists various market indicators and news items.

Table of NASDAQ Diary: Lists various market indicators and news items.

Table of Dow Jones Averages: Shows indices for Industrials, Chemicals, and Finance.

Table of Standard & Poor's Indexes: Shows indices for Industrials, Chemicals, and Finance.

Table of NYSE Indexes: Shows indices for Industrials, Chemicals, and Finance.

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Table of AMEX Stock Index: Shows indices for Industrials, Chemicals, and Finance.

Table of Dow Jones Bond Averages: Shows indices for 30 Bonds, 10 Industrials, and 10 Financials.

Table of Market Sales: Shows volume and value for various market segments.

Table of N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading: Shows trading volume for odd-lot transactions.

Table of S&P 100 Index Options: Shows call and put option trading data.

Table of NYSE Diary: Lists various market indicators and news items.

Table of NASDAQ Diary: Lists various market indicators and news items.

Table of EUROPEAN FUTURES: Shows futures prices for various commodities.

Table of Food: Shows futures prices for various food commodities.

Table of Metals: Shows futures prices for various metals.

Table of Stock Indexes: Shows various stock market indices.

Table of Dividends: Lists dividend-paying stocks and their amounts.

Table of Financial: Shows various financial market indicators.

Table of 3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE): Shows futures prices for 3-month sterling.

Table of 3-MONTH EURO (LIFFE): Shows futures prices for 3-month euro.

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U.S. Jobless Claims Plunge

NEW YORK (IHT) — A sudden dive in new claims for unemployment benefits was reported Thursday but failed to deflect attention from long-term policy worries about American jobs or shed much light on the path of the recovery.

The Labor Department reported that during the week ended with Christmas, new jobless claims dropped 40,000 to 291,000, the lowest since April 1989. The figures have been dropping steadily since the recent high of almost 450,000 recorded last summer. But William Sullivan, economist with Dean Witter Reynolds, warned that "that we are dealing with a bank of distorted data that's extremely difficult to interpret."

More attention was focused on the monthly employment figures for December, which will be published Friday on the basis of surveys conducted the week of Dec. 12. Economists look for no change in the unemployment rate and for the creation of 50,000 to 75,000 new jobs. "That would be a 'respectable figure,'" said Cynthia Latta of DRI/McGraw Hill, because it would be out of 45,000 temporary job openings who were hired for the November elections and discharged last month.

But she noted the economy still had a long way to go to restore almost 1.7 million jobs it lost since the recession began in June 1990. These mainly were 1.1 million jobs in manufacturing and 600,000 in construction. Job creation otherwise has come almost entirely from health care, with some from hiring of new teachers.

Retail Sales Strong in December

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Many of the leading U.S. retailers reported Thursday that they got what they wanted for Christmas: shoppers crowding their stores and strong December sales.

Wal-Mart Stores Inc., the largest U.S. retailer, posted a 27 percent jump in December sales. Sears Merchandise Group, the second-largest, had a 9 percent gain for the month.

Kmart Corp., the third-largest retailer, reported a 9.1 percent rise in its December sales. "I think it was a good Christmas," said Philip Abbenhaus, retail analyst at A.G. Edwards and Sons Inc. in St. Louis. "Retailers were helped quite a bit by the two extra days during the season."

The Christmas shopping season, which begins the day after Thanksgiving and runs through Christmas, is a critical period for retailers who rely on the season for 60 to 65 percent of their yearly sales.

AT&T Signals Accord with Unitel

TORONTO (Bloomberg) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in a move to counter its rival, MCI Communications Corp.'s presence in Canada, said Thursday it had bought a 20 percent stake in Unitel Communications Inc. for 150 million Canadian dollars (\$117 million).

Under the agreement, expected to close Jan. 29, Unitel will use AT&T software, switching and transmission equipment in its network. AT&T will get two seats on Unitel's nine-member board.

The alliance is expected to heat up competition in the Canadian telecommunications market and make Unitel a stronger player in that market, and pits AT&T against MCI in the Canadian long-distance telephone market. MCI has an agreement with Stentor, the network owned by Bell Canada.

For the Record

Cray Research Inc., the world leader in supercomputers, predicted a fourth-quarter and full-year loss because a customer had postponed acceptance of a \$32 million supercomputer until Jan. 2.

General Motors Corp.'s Saturn division will break even in 1993 and will be profitable in 1994, the division's president, Richard G. LeFauve, said Thursday.

Transportation Secretary-designate Federico F. Pena told the Senate on Thursday that re-regulation of U.S. airlines was "not on my radar" but called for a new look at the industry's financial woes.

Schering-Plough Corp. and Celltech Group PLC said they would jointly develop drugs blocking the activities of certain proteins that play a role in inflammatory diseases and immune-system disorders.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of World Stock Markets: Lists stock indices for various countries including Amsterdam, Athens, Bombay, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, London, Madrid, Milan, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and others.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. Futures: Lists futures prices for various commodities including Grains, Metals, Livestock, and Energy.

U.S. AT THE CLOSE

Table of U.S. At the Close: Lists stock prices for various companies including IBM, AT&T, General Electric, and others.

U.S. AT THE CLOSE

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Arabic text at the bottom of the page: سوق من الال

# Will Lilley Picture Be Copied? More Failures Feared Among U.K. Builders

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

LONDON — British construction analysts said Thursday that the industry was likely to see other companies go the way of Lilley PLC, which called in receivers late Wednesday after failing to convince all of its banks to accept a restructuring program.

Banks that have been reluctant to foreclose on heavily indebted companies while their assets are at rock-bottom value will change their minds as signs emerge that the sector's worst recession since the 1930s is ending, analysts said.

As the sector improves, banks could see opportunities to liquidate the assets of weak companies at attractive prices.

"There's a lot more to come," said Howard Proctor of Panmure Gordon & Co. "It will happen when we think we're out of the woods."

Price Waterhouse, the accounting firm, said Thursday that it was appointed a receiver of Lilley and

most of its operating subsidiaries. In British receivership, a person is appointed to take over the property of a debtor and use income from it to pay off creditors. If the debts can be satisfied, including through the sale of assets, the remaining property is returned to the company.

Last month, A.F. Budge Ltd. went into receivership in similar circumstances. "There are other companies in as fine a mess as they were," said Kevin Cammack of Smith New Court Securities. "The acid test is going to be how secure are your funding arrangements."

Builders have been scurrying to sell off burdensome properties to bolster their positions, even if it means booking losses.

This week, for example, George Wimpey PLC said it would make an £11 million (\$16.9 million) provision against losses in connection with the sale of a shopping center near Liverpool for £20 million.

Wimpey warned of "substantial

provisions" in its 1992 results. Analysts pegged them at about £130 million, mainly against housing land and commercial property.

Tarmac PLC also is committed to selling property, analysts estimated it would set aside £150 million.

In Lilley's case, managers had put together a restructuring program but were unable to get all the bank creditors to agree to it. Lilley said its largest shareholder, Tibert Tres SA of Spain, and its three largest institutional investors supported the restructuring.

The program involved Lilley selling £12.5 million in new equity and the "elimination" of its exposure to real estate development and plant-hire joint ventures. It also planned to sell its homebuilding and plant-hire businesses, as well as its American trading operations. The program would have been rounded off with a partial debt to equity conversion by the banks. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Hagen Resigns From Board Of Nedlloyd

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

OSLO — The supervisory board of Royal Nedlloyd Groep NV accepted the resignation of the Norwegian entrepreneur Torstein Hagen from the board on Thursday, industry sources said.

The sources said Mr. Hagen, chairman of Det Norske Ojelsk, had submitted his resignation Wednesday. He said his stake in Nedlloyd had fallen below a point set as a condition for his remaining on the board.

DNO said it sold 5 percent of its stake at 34.40 guilders (\$18.75) per share. DNO had about 11 percent of Nedlloyd's shares and 10 percent in futures and options contracts.

Mr. Hagen has been a persistent critic of the marine-transportation company's management. (AFP, Bloomberg)

## BCCI Creditors Appeal Plan for Compensation

**Reuters**

LUXEMBOURG — Three creditors of the failed Bank of Credit & Commerce International SA have appealed a creditors compensation plan, which could delay first payments by up to one year.

Representatives of BCCI liquidators said the appeal was filed Dec. 24 on behalf of Adil Elias, Avilios Ariki of Greece and Hal Skolnick, an American citizen living in London.

Luxembourg's district court cleared the compensation plan, backed by Abu Dhabi, BCCI's majority shareholder, in October. Some creditors say the compensation is too little.

The plan comprises an initial \$1.7 billion cash injection by Abu Dhabi to meet creditors' claims. Georges Ravarani, a liquidator of BCCI Holdings, the holding company for BCCI SA, said, "The delay could be as little as six months but I think that is unrealistic. I think a year is more reasonable."

Mr. Elias is a member of the BCCI creditors committee in Britain and Luxembourg and heads the BCCI depositors' protection association, which groups BCCI's larger depositors.

The appeal was made in the hope that separate U.S. proceedings relating to BCCI may yield higher compensation.

### Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1750	2650	2050
1700	2700	1950
1650	2610	1850
1550	2400	1750
1450	2270	1650
1350	2250	1550
1300	2200	1450
1250	2150	1350
1200	2100	1250
1150	2050	1150
1100	2000	1050
1050	1950	950
1000	1900	850
950	1850	750
900	1800	650
850	1750	550
800	1700	450
750	1650	350
700	1600	250
650	1550	150
600	1500	50
550	1450	0
500	1400	-50
450	1350	-100
400	1300	-150
350	1250	-200
300	1200	-250
250	1150	-300
200	1100	-350
150	1050	-400
100	1000	-450
50	950	-500
0	900	-550

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	97.69	97.40	+0.21
Brussels	Stock Index	5,587.19	5,583.84	+0.06
Frankfurt	DAX	1,542.50	1,556.38	-0.89
Frankfurt	FAZ	606.86	608.55	-0.28
Helsinki	HEX	919.11	887.30	+3.59
London	Financial Times 30	2,193.30	2,194.50	-0.07
London	FTSE 100	2,816.50	2,826.00	-0.34
Madrid	General Index	220.12	220.53	-0.19
Milan	MIB	1,008.00	1,007.00	+0.10
Paris	CAC 40	1,844.47	1,859.63	-0.82
Stockholm	Affarsveeriden	1,062.05	1,096.90	-1.53
Vienna	Stock Index	342.29	341.74	+0.16
Zurich	SBS	687.50	686.40	-1.28

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
International Herald Tribune

## Daimler Shares Drop on Lower Profit Forecast

**Reuters**

FRANKFURT — Shares in the German industrial group Daimler-Benz AG came under pressure on the Frankfurt bourse Thursday after the James Capel & Co. brokerage house lowered its forecast for earnings in 1993.

Daimler closed at 536.50 Deutsche marks (\$328), down 8 DM, or 1.5 percent.

Analysts at Capel in London said they were forecasting Daimler earnings per share of 20 DM in 1993, down from an earlier estimate of 32 DM. They said they expected a cut in the dividend next year to 10 DM, from 13 DM in both 1991 and 1992.

Bob Barber at Capel said the brokerage was holding to its forecast of 40 DM per share for Daimler in 1992. He said the revision for next year was based on a forecast sharp downturn in earnings from the truck sector and a further deterioration in profit from car manufacturing.

## DSM Seeks to Reduce Staff by 1,000

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

HEERLEN, Netherlands — DSM NV said Thursday that deteriorating economic conditions would force the Dutch chemicals company to cut 1,000 positions from its 24,000 staff, although it would try to avoid forced layoffs.

A spokesman said most of the layoffs would come from the company's home province of Limburg. DSM told its workers every effort would be made to avoid forced layoffs, but this could not be guaranteed, unless unions agreed to broaden existing early retirement and outplacement programs. The company discussed the plan with unions on Wednesday and proposed making greater use of employment contract clauses to allow workers to be transferred and retrained. DSM is also proposing introducing early retirement for all staff.

The DSM chairman, Hans van Liemt, said last month in a letter to personnel the company would have to improve effectiveness and efficiency due to increased competition in the chemicals industry. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

## Burton Group Plans to Cut 2,000 Jobs

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

LONDON — The clothing retailer Burton Group PLC said Thursday that it would cut almost 2,000 jobs in a far-reaching program of organizational and management changes.

The changes are aimed at improving efficiency, the company said. Burton estimated the costs of the reorganization at £10 million to £15 million (\$15 million to \$22.5 million).

Burton said it would shed 933 jobs at its headquarters and 1,000 jobs at stores bearing the Burton, Debenhams, Dorothy Perkins and Principles names. But it said it planned to create up to 3,000 part-time sales positions.

It said the move followed a six-month review. In the year ended Aug. 29, 1992, Burton employed 35,964 people of which 17,873 were part-timers.

Tony Cooper, an analyst at Carr Kitch & Aitken, said Burton had to pare costs because its payroll accounted for 18 percent of sales.

"You can't have that kind of over-inflated cost base when the market is in recession," he said.

Burton said the restructuring would eliminate unnecessary bureaucracy, standardize working methods to gain economies of scale and increase departmental savings.

As part of the restructuring, Burton has appointed Graham White as operations director, succeeding Geoff Powell who has resigned from the group. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

## RATES: Bundesbank, Apparently With an Eye on Europe, Eases a Bit

(Continued from page 1)

ing against the Irish punt, which along with the franc has been targeted by speculators betting the currencies will fall. In late London trading, the punt was 2.9490 guilders, below its floor of 2.9510, despite the Dutch rate cut and a rise in Irish overnight rates to 100 percent.

The French franc did better. The Deutsche mark fell to 3.4055 francs from 3.4065 on Wednesday. The dollar also gained against the German currency, rising to 1.6343 DM from 1.6340.

The French Finance Ministry welcomed the Bundesbank move as "an important step toward lower interest rates" and "a sign of good cooperation between France and Germany."

Sources close to the Bundesbank's board said the interest-rate decision was a compromise designed to meet members' desires to help the French franc, which has been the subject of intense speculative selling, without sending a message that it was ready to declare its war against German inflation.

"It looks like this was a hard-fought compromise between the hawks and the more pragmatic elements of the council," said Ulrich Beckmann, senior economist at Deutsche Bank, which had publicly urged the central bank to lower rates.

"The hawks didn't want to give up anything," he told Reuters. "It is only a small step, but more importantly, this represents a breakthrough to lower rates in the months to come."

Heidemarie Sherman, a senior economist at the Ifo economics research institute in Munich, said the Bundesbank's action showed it still put German factors first when deciding whether to cut rates.

On the other hand, the Bundesbank appears increasingly worried about continuing pressure on France to devalue the franc, other analysts said.

"The mark-franc link is the core of the European exchange-rate mechanism," said Wim Boonstra, head of international economics research at Rabobank Nederland in Utrecht. "If the franc were forced to quit the mechanism, that would be the end of the entire system."

The exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System links member currencies but allows them to fluctuate against one another within fairly narrow bands.

Mr. Boonstra said there would be pressure on the franc until French elections in March no matter what the Bundesbank does.

Per Kaalby, manager of foreign exchange at Bayerische Vereinsbank in Munich, agreed. "Unless others make some political moves to bind the mechanism back together again," he said, "the currency market pressures are not going to go away."

"Based on the fundamentals, France shouldn't devalue the franc but the market insecurity is there, and that's enough to keep pressure on the franc painful."

Many German economists, industrialists and union leaders have vented irritation at the Bundesbank's high interest rates, which make it costly to borrow money and therefore tend to brake economic growth.

But the weakness of the German economy is thought to play a minor role in Bundesbank rate changes. The central bank's primary mission is to combat inflation.

### Very briefly:

- Ercros SA of Spain, the chemicals and pharmaceuticals company that filed for protection from creditors in July, will close five plants of its Fesa-Enfersa subsidiary and shed 1,900 jobs, according to labor unions.
- ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd. has formed a joint venture with První Brneska Strojirna, a Czech boiler, turbine and power-plant maker; terms were not disclosed.
- Toyota Motor Corp. has taken a 35 percent stake in Toyota España SL, the new company set up by its Spanish distributor, Nipante SA.
- Fokker NV said a fire early Thursday had completely destroyed its special-products components plant in Hoogeveen, Netherlands, causing damage of tens of millions of guilders.
- Akzo NV, a Dutch chemicals company, and Allied-Signal Inc., a U.S. maker of carpet fibers, have signed a letter of intent to form a joint venture to make and market carpet fibers in Europe.

### REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

#### Rehabilitation, Extension and Generalization of the Telecommunication Sector

#### PRE-QUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS

In order to implement the Government policy to fulfill Lebanon's needs in various public utility services, including the rehabilitation, extension and generalization of the telecommunication sector,

And aiming to undertake the necessary measures to reach a minimum service density of 35% in telecommunications, which would be in accordance with the standards of the new century,

And as the data accumulated in the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPT), and incorporated in the National Emergency Reconstruction Program (NERP), indicates the necessity to provide a minimum capacity of 1.5 million subscriber lines; the MPT intends to meet these needs as follows:

- 500,000 subscriber lines through rehabilitation and modernization of the existing network.
- 500,000 new subscriber lines through extension of the existing network.
- 500,000 lines through implementation of a new cellular network.

The Government has initiated separate measures to implement the cellular network; consequently the MPT and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) announce the intention to achieve a million lines service through the rehabilitation and extension of the present network as indicated in the following program:

- a- Construction of about 650,000 local network lines, construction and equipping of new electronic exchanges to a capacity of 500,000 lines, throughout Lebanon.
- b- Replacement of the old electro-mechanical exchanges (16 exchanges) by new and modern electronic equipment to a capacity of 178,000 lines, including the implementation of the integrated services digital network (ISDN).
- c- Construction of network with fibre optic cables and digital micro-wave links of different capacities to secure communications between various exchanges.
- d- Enhancement of international communications between Lebanon and the world through the construction of two modern IDR earth stations.
- e- Provision of power supply equipment for the exchanges, including the batteries, generating units and the protection systems.
- f- Replacement of the old telex exchange equipment with new and modern electronic equipment (4000 lines).
- g- Rehabilitation of the existing electronic exchanges and their auxiliaries (MT25 and E10B), development of their operation programs to be compatible with CCITT No. 7, and introduction of ISDN facilities.
- h- Rehabilitation of the micro-wave telecommunication network and replacement of the obsolete parts.
- i- Rehabilitation of the local network telephone to a capacity of 400,000 lines throughout Lebanon.
- j- Rehabilitation of the power supply stations, including the replacement of batteries, where needed, and rehabilitation of primary power generation units.

All the projects mentioned above will be executed under the supervision of engineers and consultants appointed by MPT and CDR.

International specialized companies will be appointed to support the ministry for better performance in project management, operation and maintenance.

Therefore, the contractors capable of executing such projects of rehabilitation and modernization are invited to apply for pre-qualification.

Reasons for not pre-qualifying any firm or consortium need not be given, and no costs incurred in the pre-qualification will be reimbursed. Invitations for bidding will only be sent to firms or consortia which are pre-qualified.

The MPT and CDR invite contracting firms and consortia interested in bidding to obtain pre-qualification documents starting January 11, 1993 from the:

Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR)  
Tallet El-Seray  
Beirut - Lebanon

Pre-qualification bids with all supporting material shall be submitted at CDR offices no later than February 26, 1993 at noon.

### NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Label	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Label
120	110	IBM	4.00	3.6	13	100	120	110	IBM	4.00	3.6	13	100	120	110	IBM
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	100	90	Microsoft
80	70	Apple	0.00	0.0	12	100	80	70	Apple	0.00	0.0	12	100	80	70	Apple
60	50	Oracle	0.00	0.0	10	100	60	50	Oracle	0.00	0.0	10	100	60	50	Oracle
40	30	Novell	0.00	0.0	8	100	40	30	Novell	0.00	0.0	8	100	40	30	Novell
20	10	Lotus	0.00	0.0	6	100	20	10	Lotus	0.00	0.0	6	100	20	10	Lotus
10	5	Intuit	0.00	0.0	4	100	10	5	Intuit	0.00	0.0	4	100	10	5	Intuit



No Rescue Planned For Taiwan Bourse

TAIPEI — Taiwan's financial authorities are powerless to pull the stock market out of its slump and have no plans for new government rescue measures, Finance Minister Pai Pei-yung was quoted as saying on Thursday.

Wellington Shores Up Currency

WELLINGTON — The New Zealand dollar rebounded Thursday in response to a credit tightening by the central bank, but manufacturers said the rise in interest rates was threatening a fragile export-led recovery.

told the semi-official agency CNA. The Finance Ministry feels it is powerless, and it has no rescue plan," he said.

The weighted index slid 52.88 points to a 26-month low of 3,135.56 on Thursday. Many brokers expect it to continue falling to 3,000 or below.

Hanoi and World Bank In Privatization Talks

HANOI — Vietnam has begun talks with the World Bank on a structural-adjustment program that includes privatizing state-owned enterprises, Finance Minister Ho Te said Thursday.

Hong Kong Property Likely Victim of Dispute

HONG KONG — The war of words between China and Britain over increased democracy for Hong Kong will hit real estate prices in the colony this year, analysts say.

"The China-Britain row is hitting confidence," said Desmond Cheung, a property analyst with PBI Securities. "But I think the row will subside in the second half of the year."

He said he thought residential prices would fall by 10 percent in the first half of the year but then pick up 10 percent in the second half as the dispute between Beijing and London subsides.

Other analysts were not as pessimistic as Mr. Shi, but they still expected residential prices to fall in the first half before picking up toward the end of the year.

"Our overall message is that the market is in good health," said Nicholas Brooke, senior partner. "The level of transaction activity is down, but down from an abnormal level."

Brooke Hillier Parker said it thought the office sector would strengthen in 1993, with values up about 15 percent, and expected prices in the industrial sector to gain 10 percent.

Investor's Asia

Table showing stock indices for Hong Kong (Hang Seng), Singapore (Straits Times), and Tokyo (Nikkei 225) from 1992 to 1993. Includes columns for exchange, index, and percentage change.

Koreas Reach Garlic Accord

SEOUL — The Korean craving for garlic has pierced one of the world's last Cold War barriers.

Malaysia and Thailand Back 'Growth Triangle'

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia and Thailand agreed Thursday to work toward a new "growth triangle" along with Indonesia to bolster trade ties in Southeast Asia.

Very briefly:

- Pioneer Electronic Corp., in connection with Sega Enterprises Ltd. and NEC Corp., unveiled its interactive laser-disc player, and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., working with Philips NV of the Netherlands, introduced a portable version of its digital compact cassette player.

ADVERTISMENT

Large table listing various international funds and their performance metrics. Includes columns for fund name, currency, and other details. The table is organized into sections like 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' and 'Other Funds'.

# SPORTS FOOTBALL

## The Long Road to 'Citizenship'

By Richard Sandomir  
New York Times Service

Free agency has been a goal for athletes seeking to sell themselves in an open market, but it has been a loathsome notion to owners profoundly reluctant to surrender their historic power to control players.

"Free agency is citizenship, that's all," said Gene Orza, general counsel of the Major League Baseball Players Association. "The principal effect of free agency is to create a semblance of a market, but it's not like a real market, because there are all sorts of restrictions."

The legal war between the National Football League's owners and players, which was resolved as part of Wednesday's labor settlement, created a free-agency system for players with five years' experience in the league. It gives them the right to protect a so-called "franchise player" and create a salary cap, a limit on the amount teams will spend.

Nobody expected the NFL to accept unfettered free agency, not after years of mutual suspicion between owners and players. And the Freeman McNeil case, in which the owners' system of free agency — known as Plan B — was found to violate federal antitrust laws, wasn't the first time that football players sued for free agency.

In 1972, the players won a major antitrust decision in the John Mackey case. It over-

turned a league concept known as the Rozelle Rule, which compelled teams who signed free agents to surrender players to the former team as compensation. But that gain by the players was surrendered in a collective bargaining agreement.

Fifteen years later, a former New York Jet, Marvin Powell, and eight other members of the players' union, sued over the right of the first-refusal system, which permitted teams to refuse a player's contract terms and offer a new deal at a predetermined minimum salary. The suit also attacked the compensation system that required a club signing a free agent to compensate the player's old team with draft choices.

The players lost the suit when an appellate court ruled that individual players could not sue the NFL for antitrust violations. The National Football League Players Association decried itself as a union, allowing an attack of the league on antitrust grounds.

While the Powell suit was in court, the NFL imposed the Plan B system, which allowed teams to protect 37 players and let the rest seek free agency. The McNeil lawsuit claimed that Plan B violated antitrust laws and restricted players from seeking fair wages in an open market.

The route to free agency in baseball probably began with the hiring of Marvin Miller in 1966 as executive director of the players association.

The first challenge to baseball's reserve clause, which tied players to their clubs in perpetuity, came with Curt Flood's antitrust lawsuit, which was prompted when he was traded by St. Louis to Philadelphia in 1969. The Supreme Court eventually sided with the owners in a 1972 ruling, but the union emerged with new resolve and cohesion.

Free agency in baseball really arrived in December 1975, when Peter Seitz, an arbitrator, freed pitchers Andy Messersmith and Dave McNally to bargain with any team they chose. His decision implicitly ended the reserve clause.

Without the reserve clause, the owners agreed to grant free agency to players with six years' experience. Over the years, many of the restrictions on the freedom have been lessened in collective bargaining.

Pro basketball players can trace free agency to the Oscar Robertson antitrust case. Its settlement in 1976 led to an 11-year phaseout of compensation and first-refusal systems.

The milestone was a 1983 agreement between the players' union and the National Basketball Association that established a formula in which players shared 53 percent of some team revenues and a salary cap.

Bargaining in 1988 yielded the current agreement that allows unrestricted free agency for any player who has concluded two contracts and five years in the NBA.

## Who's Hot on the NFL Market

By Mark Asher  
Washington Post Service

The agreement in principle between NFL owners and players to end five years of labor strife makes approximately 360 National Football League players eligible for free agency as of Feb. 1.

The new system of free agency allows players to move without penalty to their new team, and will thereby allow almost all of these players to offer their services to the highest bidder at the end of the season. This is a tantalizing prospect to teams interested in such high-profile players as San Francisco quarterback Steve Young and Philadelphia defensive end Reggie White.

But the two hottest players available at the time under the new system. The agreement allows each team to designate one "franchise" player — a player who must stay with the team for the life of his contract. It assures that player that he will be one of the five highest-paid players at his position or he already is. It will give him a 20 percent raise over this season. (In the first year of this agreement, teams also have right of first refusal for two designated transition players, who must be among the 10 highest-paid at their positions or receive a 20 percent raise if they already are.)

It is almost inconceivable that the 49ers

will let Young out of their grasp; the left-hander became the first quarterback to win back-to-back NFL passing titles in almost three decades. The 49ers are likely to name him their franchise player and pay him well. But since franchise players cannot negotiate with other teams he will be thwarted in obtaining the kind of breakthrough contract signed by baseball players this off-season.

The settlement agreement, on the other hand, could especially benefit White. As one of 20 name plaintiffs in various class-action antitrust litigation against the league, he cannot be made a franchise player, thus ensuring that his movement will be unfettered and his salary will be whatever the market will bear. For the first time, high-impact players will be on the auction block.

And, despite reports to the contrary, White, 31, has not dismissed the Eagles as his future employer, according to one of his agents, Kyle Rote Jr. Although acknowledging White's No. 1 priority is to finish his career "with a team committed to winning the Super Bowl" — such as the Redskins, 49ers or Cowboys — Rote says. "To be in Philadelphia is a distinct possibility... but it will be at what the market bears and it will be his choice."

Because of the game's current emphasis on passers and pass rushers, the hottest players are likely to be such proven backup quarter-

backs as Dallas's Steve Beuerlein, San Francisco's Steve Bono and Houston's Cody Carlson, as well as a starter like Chicago's Jim Harbaugh and pass-rushers of White's class.

This group includes linebackers Al Smith of Houston, Sam Mills of New Orleans and Wilber Marshall of Washington; and defensive linemen Leslie O'Neal of San Diego, Pierce Holt of San Francisco and Neil Smith of Kansas City.

Some all-pro quality offensive linemen also are expected to be hot, like Tampa Bay left tackle Paul Gruber, who hasn't missed a snap in his six seasons. Buffalo tackle Will Wolford, Minnesota tackle Gary Zimmerman and San Francisco guard Guy McIntyre.

Other hot players are expected to be Miami tight end Ferrell Edmunds; defensive backs Audry McMillian of Minnesota, Gill Byrd of San Diego, Tim McDonald of Phoenix, Chuck Cecil of Green Bay and Steve Atwater of Denver, and possibly kicker Morten Andersen of New Orleans.

Running backs may be the least attractive position for clubs unless they are filling needs for a season or two. Most of the top running backs don't have five years' experience yet, and how many teams are willing to take long-term risks on those who do?

The top wide receivers available and likely to command movement are the Redskins' Gary Clark, Houston's Ernest Givens and San Diego's Anthony Miller.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA Standings

CONFERENCE	TEAM	W	L	Pct	GB
EASTERN	New York	19	18	.514	
	New Jersey	17	14	.549	
	Orlando	13	13	.500	
	Boston	15	17	.469	1/2
	Philadelphia	9	18	.333	5 1/2
	Washington	10	20	.333	6 1/2
	Miami	9	19	.321	7 1/2
	Chicago	—	—	—	7 1/2
WESTERN	Utah	20	8	.714	
	San Antonio	15	12	.556	
	Houston	14	14	.500	
	Denver	7	21	.250	13
	Minnesota	6	23	.207	13 1/2
	Dallas	3	27	.111	17
	Phoenix	2	25	.077	17 1/2
	Seattle	20	8	.714	

### HOCKEY

#### NHL Standings

CONFERENCE	TEAM	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	
PATRICK	Pittsburgh	28	7	4	68	188	126	
	Washington	21	16	4	46	158	142	
	NY Rangers	20	17	5	45	148	148	
	New Jersey	19	17	3	41	129	132	
	NY Islanders	17	19	4	38	155	151	
	Philadelphia	13	19	2	28	144	157	
	Montreal	24	14	5	53	174	142	
	Quebec	22	13	6	52	152	155	
ADAMS	Boston	22	15	2	46	156	142	
	Buffalo	19	15	6	44	142	142	
	Hartford	11	25	4	26	104	180	
	Ottawa	3	36	3	9	91	199	
	STANLEY	Chicago	23	14	5	51	141	110
		Detroit	22	18	3	47	178	153
		Minnesota	19	15	4	46	156	124
		Toronto	16	17	7	39	127	134
St. Louis		14	20	6	34	143	153	
Tampa Bay		15	25	2	32	136	136	
Vancouver		25	10	4	54	183	113	
Los Angeles		25	11	4	54	162	123	

### SOFTBALL

#### Major College Scores

TEAM	SCORE	TEAM	SCORE
Cal State Northridge	8-1	San Diego State	7-1
Arizona State	6-1	Florida	5-1
Long Beach State	5-1	Alabama	4-1
Georgia Tech	4-1	North Carolina	3-1



Wayne Gretzky moving toward goal during his return to action after three months out with a career-threatening herniated disk.

## SIDELINES

### Brett to Return

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — George Brett will return to the Kansas City Royals for the 1993 season, his spokeswoman said Thursday. Brett, 39, who got his 3,000th hit last season as designated hitter, had been weighing whether to retire since the season ended in October.

### Faulk Likes School

NEW YORK (AP) — On the final day of underclassmen to declare themselves eligible for the NFL draft, Kevin Williams says Charles Thompson decided to leave school and Marshall Faulk chose to stay. Faulk, leading rusher in major college football last two seasons, will return for his junior year at San Diego State. Williams, a wide receiver and punt returner, decided Wednesday to pass up his last year at Miami.

Thompson started as a walk-on quarterback at Oklahoma. He was arrested in February 1989 after the FBI taped him selling cocaine to an undercover agent. Thompson transferred to Central State of Ohio after his 17-month prison term.

### Network Is Born

NEW YORK (NYT) — Liberty Media Inc. is to create a national sports network together with NBC and Cablevision Systems Corp. The companies announced plans Wednesday for the creation of Prime Sports Channel Networks.

### For the Record

The third stage of the Paris-Dakar rally, a 465-kilometer (290-mile) sprint across the Algerian Sahara, was canceled Thursday because many drivers failed to finish the second day in time. (Reuters)

## Gretzky Gets Back in Action but Kings Still Lose

Los Angeles Times Service

INGLEWOOD, California — Three months off this season seemed to do wonders for the Los Angeles Kings' Wayne Gretzky, who had his hockey career threatened by a herniated thoracic disk. He returned to the Kings' lineup in great shape Wednesday night and his pinpoint passing ability as he had two assists in his season debut. Gretzky, playing in his 1,000th NHL game, looked good. His back felt good and he averaged about 6 minutes of play per period. But the Kings aren't in such good shape. The expansion Tampa Bay Lightning defeated the Kings 6-3, before a sellout crowd of 16,005 at the Forum. "I feel very lucky to get a second chance," Gretzky said. "A lot of people don't get a second chance. I just don't want to blow it."

It was the second time the Lightning, 15-25-2, had beaten the Kings this season. Then again, the Kings 20-15-5, seem to be losing to everyone these days. They are 0-7-2 in their last nine games. Gretzky's return seemed to unnerve his teammates, at least in the first period. The Kings seemed confused and pressed too hard but relaxed once Gretzky picked up his first assist. It came on a power-play goal by defenseman Rob Blake at 16:35 of the second period. Mario Lemieux, the NHL's leading scorer with 39 goals and 65 assists, will rest his ailing back for at least two weeks. Pittsburgh Penguins officials announced Wednesday, Reuters reported.

### PEANUTS



### BLONDIE



### DOONESBURY



### BEETLE BAILEY



### WIZARD of ID



### REX MORGAN



### CALVIN AND HOBBES



### DENNIS THE MENACE



### JUMBLE



### GARBAGE



### THE 100



### THE CAT



### THE CAT



### THE CAT



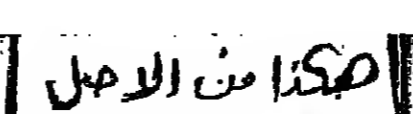
### THE CAT



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# SPORTS BASKETBALL

## Double Trouble Strikes Jordan and Bulls Lose Again

**The Associated Press**

It's news when Michael Jordan slumps of the Chicago Bulls lose. When both things happen in two straight games, that's headline material.

Jordan had 23 points, but hit just 10 of 22 shots from the floor Wednesday night as the Bulls, losing for the second time in as many nights, were blown out by the Cleveland Cavaliers, 117-95.

"I think I'm coming down with a virus, so my energy level was not



Scotty Pippen got past Craig Ehlo, but his Chicago Bulls lost to the Cleveland Cavaliers, 117-95.

### NBA HIGHLIGHTS

really high," Jordan said. "I really didn't have the legs I needed. A lot of shots tonight came up short."

Jordan missed his last seven shots before leaving the game at Richfield, Ohio, with six minutes to go and the Bulls trailing by 19. He had missed seven of his last eight previous nights in Chicago's 91-103 home loss to the Lakers.

Cleveland won for the 11th time in 13 games as Mark Price made certain the Cavaliers took advantage of Jordan's cold spell by scoring 30 points — 23 of them in the second half.

Brad Daugherty added 24 points and 12 rebounds and Price 13 assists for the Cavaliers, while Scottie Pippen led Chicago with 24 points.

Price took three stitches on his left eyelid after being hit by Bill Cartwright's elbow late in the first quarter, but his shooting didn't cool down as he scored 14 third-quarter points on 6-of-7 shooting.

"It's nice to get hot," Price said. "It was trying not to think about my eye. It wasn't really affecting me out on the court."

Celtics 103, Pacers 94: In Boston, Boston won its third straight game after losing four in a row as Reggie Lewis scored 24 points to lead the Celtics past Indiana.

Boston took the lead for good 20-19 on Kevin Gamble's 14-footer with 5:41 left in the first quarter. That started a 13-5 surge that Gamble capped with a 3-pointer that made the score 31-24. Boston led by at least four points the rest of the way.

Pistons 110, Clippers 103: In Detroit, Terry Mills and Orlando Woolridge combined for 19 second-quarter points as the Pistons ran their home-court winning streak to nine games.

Joe Dumars scored 24 points and Isiah Thomas had 14 points and 10 assists for the Pistons, who have won 14 of their last 18 games.

Ken Norman scored eight of his 21 points in the fourth quarter for Los Angeles.

76ers 132, Nets 106: In Philadelphia, Armon Gilliam scored 26 points as Philadelphia rebounded from a 56-point loss in its previous game to rout New Jersey. It was the '76ers' largest margin of victory this season.

Clarence Weatherspoon had 23 points, Hershey Hawkins 20, Charles Shackleford and Ron Anderson 15 each and Jeff Hornacek 14 for the Sixers, who were coming off a 154-98 loss to the Sacramento Kings on Saturday night.

New Jersey, which had won six of its last nine games, was paced by Drazen Petrovic's 16 points. Petrovic left the game midway through the third quarter with an apparent ankle injury.

Lakers 98, Timberwolves 78: In Minneapolis, A.C. Green scored 17 points and pulled down nine rebounds to lead Los Angeles past reeling Minnesota.

Minnesota's 78-point total matched its season low and was the fewest points allowed this season by the Lakers.

## Germans Gain Hopman Final Stich and Graf Overpower Forget and Tausiat

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

PERTH, Australia — Michael Stich served a remarkable 31 aces on Thursday to beat France's Guy Forget in three sets and take Germany into the final of the Hopman Cup mixed teams tennis tournament against Spain.

Stich's victory, 6-2, 6-7 (1-7), 7-6 (7-2), carried the top seeds to an unbeatable 2-0 lead after his partner, Steffi Graf, easily won her singles match against Nathalie Tauziat, 6-3, 6-4.

Graf later withdrew from the meaningless mixed doubles, forfeiting the last rubber to the French as a precaution after slightly twisting her ankle when the German pair were leading, 4-2.

"I twisted it a little bit to the side and I felt a little bit of pain," said Graf, reluctant to risk aggravating the ankle ahead of Friday's final.

Spain, in the shape of Emilio Sanchez and his younger sister Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, earned their place in the final with a 2-1 win over the Czech Republic on Wednesday.

Stich nearly threw away the match against Forget after blitzing him, 6-2, in the first set, serving seven straight aces in his final two service games.

He allowed Forget to battle back, taking the second set on an emphatic 7-1 tie-break. And the France-Germany semifinal looked set to go into a deciding mixed doubles when the Frenchman broke his serve to go 6-5 ahead in the final set.

But Forget lost his nerve. Stich broke back to make it 6-6 after Forget netted two easy volleys and he wrapped up the match, 7-2, in the tie-break.

"It would have been tough for me to have served any better than I did today," said Stich, fresh from his \$2 million payout in the Munich Grand Slam Cup.

Forget managed only one ace. The French left-hander went into the match with a 3-0 record over Stich on the ATP Tour but could not find a way to bail his opponent's relentless assault in a match that delighted a sellout 7,500 crowd.

Stich's only previous victory over Forget was in the 1991 Grand Slam Cup.

Earlier, Graf had served a warning to the world's top-ranked woman, Monica Seles, in her clinical victory over Tauziat.

The German, who is No. 2, dictated the match from the start with her relentless ground strokes, never allowing the 14th-ranked French player to find any rhythm.

Graf took the first set in only 24 minutes, getting the vital break in the second game and though Tauziat showed some flashes of brilliance in the second set, Graf never relaxed her grip after breaking her serve in a long third game.

Graf, who has never been beaten by Tauziat, clinched the match on her own serve on a second match point with a searing top-spin cross court backhand drive.

The victory took Graf just 60 minutes and the German served particularly well, winning 89 percent of points to which her first serve was successful.

Graf ended the match with an exquisite topspin backhand cross court — one of the shots on which she has been working in recent weeks in preparation for the Australian Open. (Reuters, AP)

## No Hard Times for PGA Tour

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

CARLSBAD, California — The seemingly recession-proof PGA Tour received a financial boost on the eve of the 1993 season when Commissioner Deane Beman announced an increase in prize money.

Players will compete for a record \$52 million in 43 official money events, up from just under \$50 million last year, Beman said Wednesday ahead of the season-opening Tournament of Champions at La Costa Country Club. The tournament was to have started Thursday but the first round was rained out.

The Players' Championship in March will offer \$2.5 million, a \$700,000 increase from last year. It boasts arguably the strongest field of the year and Beman obviously believes the huge purse will help his quest to elevate the event to major championship status.

The Players' Championship will not, however, be the richest event this year. The end-of-season Tour Championship's purse has risen 33 percent to \$3 million, making it the most lucrative in the world with a first prize of \$540,000.

The sport's very success could hold the seeds of trouble, in the form of a proliferation of end-of-the-year special events, which Beman said he was keeping a wary eye on.

Some leading players have concentrated on the lucrative special events to the extent that they are road-weary and in need of a break just when the official portion of the tour is starting.

At least two U.S. Open champions Tom Kite and Masters titleholder Fred Couples, have announced plans to cut back on their early-season schedules as a result of heavy play late in the year.

"If this becomes prevalent, then it becomes a problem," Beman said.

On the positive side, Beman said the PGA Tour had weathered the U.S. recession better than most sports organizations.

"We've been able to maintain nearly all of our sponsors. We've lost some but we've been able to replace them and I don't think you'll see the major readjustments in golf that you'll see in other sports, even as the economy gets better," he said.

The PGA Tour is not without some dark clouds on the horizon, most notably the court case with Karsten Manufacturing, the maker of Ping golf clubs, over whether the tour has the right to ban square-grooved clubs.

The tour banned square-grooved clubs more than three years ago because it claimed they provided more backspin than regular V-grooved clubs. Karsten filed a \$100 million lawsuit claiming players should be allowed to use its square-grooved clubs and unless there is a last minute out-of-court settlement the case is to begin in Phoenix in March.

"This case is about who's going to make the rules," Beman said.

But it's the players who make the tour, and nobody will be followed more closely this year than Raymond Floyd. Floyd, 50, won events on the PGA Tour and the Senior Tour last year, becoming the first player to win on both tours in the same year.

He has not set his complete schedule for this year, but he clearly wants to qualify for the U.S. team to defend the Ryder Cup against Europe at the Belfry in England in September. If he makes the team, Floyd will be Billy Casper for a record eight Cup appearances.

Floyd will have to play well in the majors, which count double points, to make the team automatically because he will not play as many tournaments as most of his rivals.

"If I elect to play the regular tour my number one goal would be to make the Ryder Cup team," said Floyd. "To make the team I'm going to have to win a major or a couple of regular tournaments."

"I'm in a dilemma right now. I've already committed to play the majors on both sides," the PGA Tour and the Senior PGA Tour.

He will make history by playing the regular and senior Tournament of Champions simultaneously this week. The seniors usually play off forward tees, but they have agreed to use the same tees as their juniors this week to allow Floyd's score to count for both events. (Reuters, AP)

## Indiana's Bob Knight Bags His 600th Victory

**The Associated Press**

If you want to know what Bob Knight thought about his 600th victory as a college coach, you'll need a camouflage outfit and a shotgun.

Knight skipped the postgame news conference Wednesday night after No. 5 Indiana beat No. 8 Iowa 75-67 in Bloomington, Indiana, to make him the youngest of the 15 coaches to reach that victory milestone. Word did filter out, however, that he planned a hunting trip Thursday.

"He's a terrific coach, and that's obviously an understatement," said Tom Davis, his counterpart at Iowa. "Those of us in the profession almost as long as he has been appreciate the perseverance it takes to get that many W's and still remain relatively sane."

Knight has a 600-212 mark in 28 seasons, and his teams in 22 seasons at Indiana are 498-162. At 52, he is one year younger than Henry Iba was when he won No. 600.

The Hoosiers, 12-2, won the Big

Ten opener for both schools and handed Iowa its first loss of the season by hitting a season-high 10 3-pointers. Guards Damon Bailey and Greg Graham came off the bench in the first half with Indiana trailing by eight and scored 28 of Indiana's next 35 points as the Hoosiers took control.

"Indiana showed they are every bit as good as advertised," said Davis, who is 414-214 in his 22nd year of coaching. "You have to play an exceptional game to come in here and win, and right now they're playing on a little bit higher level than we are."

Bailey finished with a season-high 17 points, all but two on 3-pointers, and Graham also had 17. Calbert Cheaney added 14 as the Hoosiers bounced back from Sunday's 81-78 loss to No. 2 Kentucky.

"Coach stressed after the Kentucky game we didn't give enough effort, and it hurt us," Cheaney said. "We gave an effort in this game and we prevailed."

Val Barnes led the Hawkeyes, 11-1, with 18 points.

Duke 110, Clemson 67: In Durham, North Carolina, the No. 1 Blue Devils, 10-0, tied the school record with their 23d straight victory.

Thurman broke the game's final tie at 63-63 and then he and Robert Sheppard added consecutive 3-pointers as Arkansas broke open the game. Joe Harvell had 28 points for the Rebels.

Virginia 88, Florida State 76: In Charlottesville, Virginia, the No. 25 Cavaliers, 8-0, extended their winning streak to 13 games in the ACC opener for both teams. Cory Alexander scored 11 of his 23 points in the final 7:40, including a 3-pointer with 1:01 left that broke the game's final tie. No. 23 Florida State, 8-5, made just three field goals in the final seven minutes.

Pittsburgh 85, Miami 78: In Pittsburgh, the No. 24 Panthers won their seventh straight game behind Jerry McCollough's 25 points. Pitt is now 9-1 and 2-1 in the Big East. Steve Edwards made 3-pointers on consecutive possessions to get the Hurricanes within 80-78 with 48 seconds left, but Pittsburgh made three of four foul shots and hit a layup at the buzzer for the final margin. Miami fell to 3-7, 1-2.

### COLLEGE BASKETBALL

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Boyish Presidents

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — There has been a run of boyish presidents since Eisenhower, who was not boyish by any stretch of the definition, even though he did care about golf. Neither was Truman, who preceded him, nor Franklin Roosevelt, though Roosevelt could pretend to be boyish when necessary. Herbert Hoover? Not boyish. Nor Coolidge. Woodrow Wilson? Wilson wasn't even boyish when he was a boy. Taft is harder. He certainly walked boyishly when Theodore Roosevelt tried to undo him in 1912. On the other hand, he also served Senator Robert A. Taft, who couldn't possibly have sprung from boyish genes. We have to go back to Theodore Roosevelt for a presidential oddity who was indisputably a boy-man. Now, however, boyish presidents are the rule. Of the seven presidents since Eisenhower, only Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford were unboyish, and neither succeeded with the voters. Carter was tossed out after one term, and Ford, probably the most unboyish president since Hoover, was never even elected. To be sure, wanting people to call him Jimmy instead of James Earl was boyish of Carter, but even the most adult men have their boyish idiosyncrasies. Truman, for example, offered to punch out a music critic who wrote ungenerously about his daughter's singing. Boyishness takes many forms. Usually these reflect efforts to overcome fear of not measuring up to adult responsibilities. For example: Lyndon Johnson destroying his presidency in Vietnam because he was afraid "to be the first president to lose a war." Nixon's enthusiasm for dirty-pool politics, like George Bush's, reflected a boyish conviction that life is just a game with large, and that in games so grand, with stakes so high, losing is the only thing that is unforgivable. Explaining Kennedy's adulteries can best be left for the psychiatrists, but daydreams of beating Don Giovanni in the philandering Olympics — . . . and in Spain, already, one thousand and three! — are familiar to most people who have ever been boys.

Boyishness was more becoming to Reagan than to any of the others. He had the boyish charm that enables an offending son to win parents' hearts despite offenses for which an emboldened chamer would be cut out of the will. With such a smile, a jest lifted from some old movie, a charming toss of the head — how could anyone be angry with a lad for breaking a law or two, and not even very important laws? Even Reagan's hair, that eternally ungray 1937 pompadour, was styled as hair was styled when freckled boys wore knickers and lop-sided grins on the covers of Saturday Evening Post. Bush's boyishness is reflected in his farewell tour of the foreign-policy front. It gave him the opportunity to remind the congregation of why it loved him once and, also, to have a last taste of the role he obviously relishes, the commander in chief hailing his troops. This sentimental journey had a boyishly theatrical quality, merging a chance to dramatize the military might he had directed with a chance to remind the fickle media that he had managed the ending of the Cold War, that he, like tragic Othello, had done the state some service. It is easy to like this boyish-heroic Bush, as it was easy to dislike the boyishly cruel game-player Bush of the political campaigns. An unboyish president would have passed up this trip and contented himself with packing for the move and putting his thoughts in order for a good, honest memoir. An unboyish president, of course, would not have gone to war in Panama to teach the abominable Noriega that gentlemen don't double-cross countries that have been good to them. Boys don't let rats get away with stuff like that. And now for someone completely different: Clinton is young enough to be a child to a large percentage of the population. He won't have to behave boyishly to please a national appetite for juvenilia. With so many now thinking: "Good Lord! We're now being governed by the people we used to spank!" maybe he will be tempted to leave boyhood stowed in Little Rock.

New York Times Service

Art Without Anguish, and It All Swings

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Early one morning, I was sitting on a bus waiting to take musicians from their hotel up to the Grande Parade du Jazz festival in Nice. It was midafternoon, early morning musicians' time. There was no conversation, people were staring out the window or trying to go back to sleep. The bus's cassette machine was silent. The lack of energy was palpable, the silence a sort of Cageian noise. The driver was getting ready to close the doors when Dizzy Gillespie entered; his lit, say generous stomach pushed out with pride before him. He was wearing a Hawaiian shirt, Bermuda shorts and gold chains, carrying his gig bag. Every musician on the bus was in love with Dizzy, it is just about impossible to find one — no matter of what school — who isn't. Dizzy was universal. When he climbed up the steps, flashed his impish smile and said something like "Everybody cool?", the bus exploded with warm laughter and began to hum with conversation. I've never seen a space transformed so completely so quickly by one person. Dizzy, who died Wednesday, proved that you did not have to be a brooder or a junkie to play great jazz, that jazz could be entertainment as well as art, and that success did not make it any less artful. He proved it was fun above all, and, in the end, that it was no longer a young man's art. Both physically and musically, Dizzy picked up where Louis Armstrong (his obvious influence, by way of Roy Eldridge) left off. They could not help but swing, no matter how "commercial" the material. Their sense of humor and every note they played or sang embodied the music's spirit. Dizzy was a natural-born clown (thus the nickname), and puns resonated his clowning during solos by his more austere sidelkick Charlie Parker. While other black jazz musicians were obsessed with avoiding the Stepin Fetchit syndrome, Louis and Dizzy made good humor acceptable, and in fact overcame rather than catered to racial stereotypes. They humanized jazz, according to its universal nature. He had converted to the Bahai faith, which, as he explained it, "preaches that all mankind will be unified in peace, and that music is a form of worship." Dizzy resolved the old half-empty/half-full glass puzzle on the positive side. He'd rather look for a hidden sweet streak than find a reason to justify negativity. He did not get rich producing funk music like (ex-trumpeter) Quincy Jones, he was not a rock star like Miles Davis, but he knew how to get his price, and he once said, "I get a whole lot of things money can't buy. Respect, for example." There is a street named after him in his hometown, Cheraw, South Carolina. (He was capable of laughing at the irony of it when, after the name change, he still had trouble finding a barber willing to cut a black man's hair there.) His trademark goatee, horn-rimmed glasses and beret started a fashion craze. He had 15 honorary doctorate degrees. His successful round-the-world goodwill tour was sponsored by the U.S. State Department. He was appointed consultant in ethnomusicology to the San Francisco School Board. Jimmy Carter sang "Softly and Tenderly" with him in the White House. He performed for President Vaclav Havel in Prague. Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d put an Air Force plane at his disposal to fly to a concert for President Sam Nujoma of Namibia — Nelson Mandela was present — in celebration of that country's independence.



David Gafor for The New York Times

Dizzy Gillespie: "A whole lot of things money can't buy. Respect, for example."

Listening back, it's hard to understand why Dizzy was considered such a revolutionary. He was the obvious post-Roy Eldridge trumpet evolution, just as Clifford Brown and even Miles — on the surface so different — evolved from Dizzy. One of his deeper, most lasting and truly revolutionary contributions was his marriage of Afro-Cuban music with jazz. It was the beginning of what has come to be called salsa. "Manteca" was an Afro-Cuban rumba chant with chord changes, a bridge and European instrumentation added. According to Robert Palmer, writing in Spin magazine, George Russell's "Cubana Be/Cubana Bop," written for Dizzy's big band featuring Cuban percussionist Chano Pozo, "tackled the challenge posed by Chano's fundamentally African sensibility head on. In Chano's music, the play of polyrhythm-generated compositional structure and drum language flowered into melody, an approach closer to Stravinsky's 'Rite of Spring' than it is to traditional jazz. 'Cubana Be/Cubana Bop' is the first technologically primitive fusion music, as up to date as the Fourth World music of Brian Eno and Jon Hassell." The British trumpeter Ian Carr described a Gillespie solo as a "cliff-hanging drama. The phrases are perpetually varied. Fast demisemiquaver runs are followed by pauses, by huge interval leaps, by long, insidiously high notes, by shurs and smoozes and blues phrases. He is always taking you by surprise." It is no secret that over the past few years he had teeth problems and lost his chops. He could still inspire his bands, however, surrounding himself with the best, even, exhibiting an incredibly healthy ego, the best young trum-

peters. A call from Dizzy was hard to refuse. But while he no longer had the same outer-space endurance and range, he could still make jaws drop in amazement for a chorus or two of "Night in Tunisia." In fact he had become such a legend — no, an icon, a fetish — that he didn't have to play at all. Mere presence was enough. He would bring the house down just walking on stage with that impish, serene smile of his. Like Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Woody Herman and Lionel Hampton, he was hopelessly hooked on the road. The impresario George Wein described Dizzy's philosophy: "Just give me a ticket and tell me where I'm playing tonight." You know . . . Wein trailed off, the silence was loaded with emotion, before continuing, "When a musician dies, you generally try to tell stories and celebrate more than mourn. Dizzy was one of the most naturally funny people I ever knew. But I can't think of anything funny to say. I just cried." During a two-concert evening at the Palais des Glaces in Paris in the late '70s, Dizzy honored a request for "Caravan." At the time, a black man taking requests from white people was considered in the trade to be a form of Uncle Tomming. But Dizzy said that "Caravan" is a good tune and why not please the audience. The promoter, a tiny young Frenchman, approached him with hesitation and said that he had given free tickets to some people who had complained about not hearing enough music during the first concert. Would Dizzy mind playing longer for the second? Dizzy, who had performed for the amount of time the contract called for, replied without hesitation: "Sure, I'll play longer."

PEOPLE

Stone No More: Wyman Says It's All Over Now

After 30 years of rockin' with the Rolling Stones, bass guitarist Bill Wyman, 56, confirmed (for sure) he's calling it quits. On a British television show, Wyman said he is leaving the group to concentrate on other music and business interests. Speculation is rampant over who will replace him in the band. Wyman, a bricklayer's son from a London working-class district, joined the Stones in 1963 thinking "we might come out of it with a few shillings in our pockets, and we could do all the other important things afterward," he said. "Here I am 30 years later and I haven't done any of the important things." Wyman's departure leaves Mick Jagger, Keith Richards and Charlie Watts of the original '60s band, which still fills football stadiums with screaming fans.

Eric Clapton, Billy Ray Cyrus, L.A. Long, Vanessa Williams and the duo of Celine Dion and Peabo Bryson have been nominated for record-of-the-year honors at the 35th Grammy Awards, to be announced Feb. 24. Nominated for album of the year were Clapton's "Unplugged," Jagger's "Ingenious," Annie Lennox's "Diva," U2's "Rattle and Hum," and "Beauty and the Beast."

After 50 days alone in Antarctica, a Norwegian lawyer, Erling Kagge, 29, has reached the South Pole, the first man to ski there solo without outside help. Kagge moved so fast — averaging about 16.5 miles (27 kilometers) a day — that he covered the 865 miles from Berkner island 10 days ahead of schedule.

Governor Pete Wilson tried to rewrite history by describing Californians as "the people who made the first movies" in his State of the State speech. But a spokesman for the governor has acknowledged that he erred. Encyclopedias and motion picture histories trace the first movie made in Los Angeles to 1907. By then, French filmmakers and Americans in New York and New Jersey — Thomas Edison among them — were old hands in the movie business.

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WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps for Europe, North America, Asia, and Oceania, with temperature and precipitation data for various regions.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle of Jan. 7.

BOOKS

BEYOND THE BRILLO BOX: The Visual Arts in Post-Historical Perspective

Reviewed by Thomas West. Readers of Arthur C. Danto's column in the Nation magazine have been treated over the last eight years to some of the most stimulating art criticism being written in America today. Part of Danto's strength as an essayist derives from his background as both an art historian and a philosopher (he teaches at Columbia University in New York). No doubt some philosophers regard Danto as a mere litterateur, and art lovers may discover in his 15th book, a work more con-

cerned with words than with art. Half of the essays will, I fear, tweak the antennae only of his university colleagues. But four or five of them are brilliant and deserve the widest possible audience. This is due to the wealth of insights Danto brings to bear on one of the most familiar themes in contemporary culture, variously called Postmodernism, Post-History or Pluralism. In art, for instance, this theory suggests that the battle to make everything modern and up-to-date has been won so conclusively that novelty no longer has any meaning. Pluralism is sometimes said to be the result — the idea that artists are all pursuing different, equally important missions. But this sounds like a kind of art completely cut off from history, indeed disconnected from reality (unless history and re-

ality are also seen as so many parcels of different but equally important units). Danto is 68 years old, which makes him a child of Pop Art, which he readily admits. His attempt to go beyond Andy Warhol's Brillo box is, therefore, a personal coming to terms with an art that once made perfect sense and then lost its bearings. Pop artists made the banal sacred in a way that no one else had done before. Exactly what Pop Art means for Danto becomes clear when he contrasts its engagement with reality with a strictly formalist tradition he loathes. As old as Plato, as refined as Kant and, surprisingly, more preponderant than ever, the formalist disenfranchises art by turning it into a rationalist exercise in proportions. But formalism is not a game that only

philosophers and critics play; it is also used by would-be friends of art. Consider the explanation given in defense of obscenity charges brought against a now notorious exhibition of photographs by the late Robert Mapplethorpe. With reference to a picture of a finger inserted in a penis, one expert witness argued that it was a "very symmetrical, a very ordered classical composition." Such talk makes Danto's hackles rise: for his view of art is like Nietzsche's in "The Birth of Tragedy." Art is dangerous for those who have distanced themselves from reality by an excessive dependence upon reason. After all, art not only makes us see the world in a new way, but, more important, it puts us in touch with our own primitive energy. Energy like this is hard to miss when you look at Robert

Mapplethorpe's work — unless, of course, you choose to see merely an ordered classical composition. Not surprisingly, Danto's conclusions suggest that even if Post-Historical art means that artists have lost touch with a guiding narrative, there is no reason for them to be unengaged and disenfranchised. "I expect we are in for a long period in which artists, urged on by critics, will hurt themselves against limits which in fact cannot be breached. I look forward to an art world in which, this being recognized, the animating style of the West wanes, leaving just the individual styles and the lives of the artists as a plural biography."

Thomas West, former editor-in-chief of Art International, wrote this for The Washington Post.

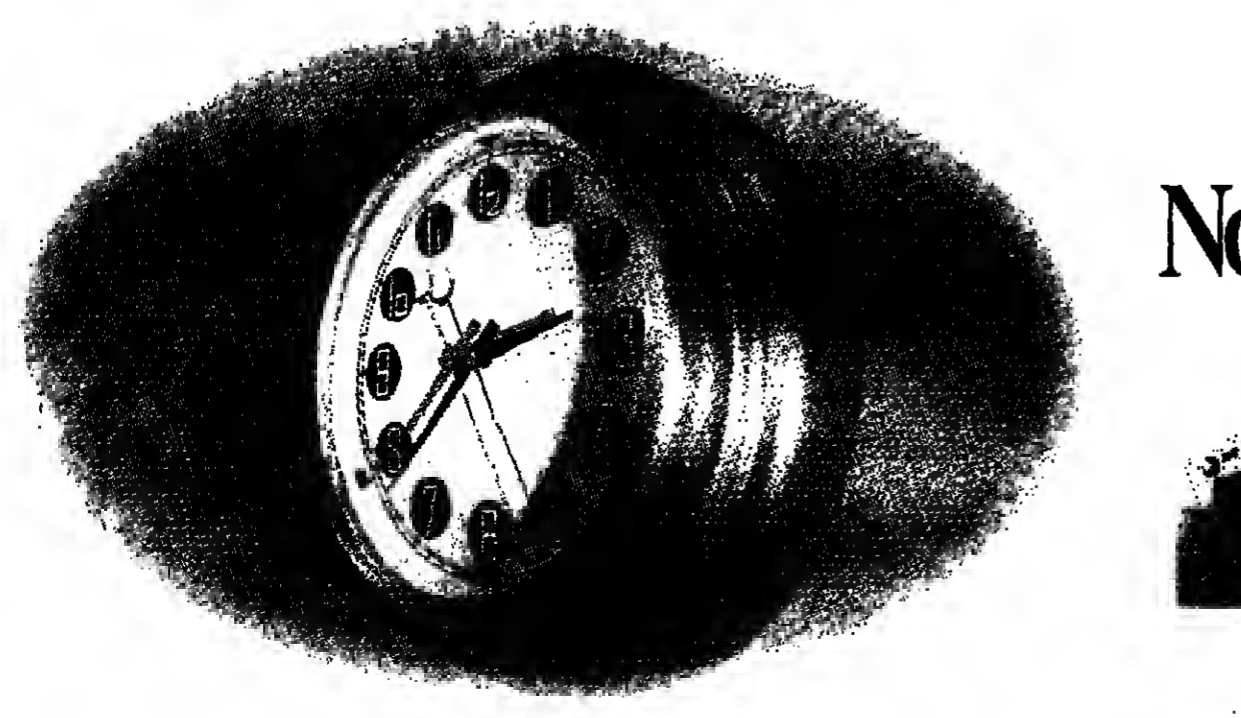
BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A STRONG claimant for the best defensive play of 1992 is Mike Passell of Dallas, who sat on the East diagrammed deal in a regional Swiss team championship in Vancouver. His opponents reached a normal three no-trump contract, and his partner led the club queen to dummy's king. Since West had no side entry for his clubs, it is clear that South can make his contract. He can work on spades and make two tricks in that suit, together with three diamonds, two hearts and two clubs. But a funny thing happened. South entered his hand with a diamond lead to the king, and played a spade to the king. East won had two normal plays. He could win with the ace and return a club, or he could play the five, lying in wait. Instead Passell made the

totally ridiculous play of the spade jack, giving South the chance to make three tricks in the suit. If South had held the ten he would have been happy and emerged with overtricks. As it was, he was somewhat confused. He led another spade, and thought it over when West played low. He decided that East was likely to have begun with jack-ten of spades, with or without a small card. The possibility of the jack play from ace-jack-ten small did not cross his mind. He therefore put up the spade queen, losing to the ace. East led his remaining club, and West's clubs were established with the spade ten as an improbable entry, defeating the game. Notice that if East had won the first spade lead the contract would have been made more easily. South

Bridge hand diagram showing North and South hands with cards and a bidding table.



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